

UN Clears Imports Of Food To Iraq

Sanctions Panel 'Opens the Tap,' Diplomats Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council's sanctions committee agreed Friday to lift a ban on food shipments to Iraq after hearing a report that the country had been reduced to a "pre-industrial age" by "near-apocalyptic" allied bombing, diplomats said.

A French representative said there was agreement that the committee would "open the tap" for food shipments, and a British diplomat said that "in practice, it is the lifting of sanctions on food."

They both spoke on condition of anonymity. Other delegates and officials attending the committee session agreed with their assessment.

The committee, which includes the same 15 nations that are in the UN Security Council, was expected to make a formal announcement of its decision later.

In Washington, the White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said that the United States did not object to humanitarian aid being sent to Iraq by the Red Cross and other countries.

The report that prompted the committee's action was prepared by a UN team that visited Iraq from March 10-17. It recommended an immediate end to the embargo on imports of food and other essential supplies.

The report warned of an "imminent catastrophe," saying that Iraq could face "epidemic and famine if massive life-supporting needs are not rapidly met."

While not objecting to humanitarian aid, the White House took pains Friday to put out that Saddam Hussein was to blame for the damage and suffering in Iraq.

"You will not find America feeling guilty," Mr. Fitzwater said. "I simply reject the argument that somehow there is a guilt associated with the destruction in a war caused by Saddam Hussein," he said.

"People are thinking we fought the war decisively, we fought it well and we fought it as discriminately as we could. Were there thousands of Iraqis killed? Yes. Do we know how many? No."

"The fact is that the Iraqi deaths are attributable to the invasion of Saddam Hussein," he said. "So you will not find America feeling guilty for Saddam Hussein's invasion and destruction of his own people."

At the Pentagon, a spokesman said, "The idea that we bombed Baghdad back to the Stone Age is clearly not true."

The spokesman, Pete Williams, said that reporters in Baghdad had accurately stated that air attacks were limited to military facilities, with "very little collateral damage."

Mr. Williams said there was "no doubt about it that there was lots of destruction and death, aimed at the Iraqi military," and that "there were lots of people killed and lots of vehicles destroyed—that's there for the world to see."

But he added that the damage was limited to facilities that supported the Iraqi war effort.

Nevertheless, the report, which was written by the UN undersecretary-general, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, called for a major mobilization and movement of resources to deal with aspects of this deep crisis in the fields of agriculture and food, water, sanitation and health.

Mr. Ahtisaari headed the mission to Iraq that prepared the report for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Iraq needs immediate substantial supplies of food, agricultural equipment, fuel, electrical generators, and machinery for water purification, garbage disposal, and sewage treatment, the report said.

Diplomats at the United Nations

See UN, Page 4



A crowd at Kuwait's airport on Friday awaiting the return of Kuwaitis who were being flown to the country after being released from detention in Iraq.

U.S. Says It Can Press Iraq for 'Months to Come'

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Friday that U.S. military forces in southern Iraq will be able to maintain their pressure on Saddam Hussein "for some months to come" while insurrection whittles away at the Iraqi leader's power.

It was the first explicit indication from a senior administration official that the United States was prepared to keep military forces in southern Iraq for a lengthy period. The forces would enforce any unfulfilled provisions of the pending cease-fire agreement and prevent Iraq from smashing a nationwide rebellion with chemical weapons and air strikes.

He suggested that U.S. forces would be in Iraq until Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Arab states were ready to replace it with their own new security arrangements.

The four-star general's remarks were at times vague about how the United States was pursuing its policy objective of pressuring Iraq until Mr. Hussein decided to give up his dictatorial rule. General Powell emphasized that the United States was willing to keep adequate military power on the ground in Iraq and in the air to "represent our interests" and "provide a presence," that has had the effect of inspiring the rebellion to continue.

General Powell said he had been amazed at the sustained strength of the rebellion, the largest in this century in Iraq, but the 54-year-old chairman denied that U.S. military forces were being used to influence events in Iraq.

even as the Pentagon announced that a U.S. fighter jet shot down a second Iraqi warplane this week.

General Powell denied that President George Bush had instructed the military to seek to influence events in Iraq by its actions, but he said the military on its own had drastically stepped up its combat air patrols over the country to prevent the Iraqi Air Force from defying a "fly and die" ban imposed by the allies.

Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations accused the United States of fanning hundreds of formations over Iraq in a campaign of intimidation and destabilization.

Speaking with reporters, General Powell said that the Pentagon could meet the twin goals of rapid withdrawal of United States forces from the region while maintaining

See POWELL, Page 4

100,000 Iraqi Troops Died, U.S. Official Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — More than 100,000 Iraqi soldiers died in the Gulf war, most of them killed during allied air strikes, according to an estimate by a senior U.S. military official.

It has made no public estimate of its war dead. The U.S. command, which has said officially that 124 Americans were killed in the fighting, insists it never took a count of the Iraqi dead and thus cannot provide a credible estimate.

But a senior allied officer in Riyadh estimated that 60,000 to 80,000 Iraqis were killed by the allied air strikes before the ground war started, most of them buried alive as their bunkers collapsed on top of them.

An additional 15,000 to 25,000 Iraqi troops likely were killed in the four days of combined air and ground attacks, said the official, who had access to battlefield damage and intelligence reports.

"A ballpark figure of 100,000 is about as good as we can do for now," the official said.

Officially, the U.S. military is not interested in a body count, a practice in Vietnam that drew criticism and doubt about the reliability of the numbers.

"We're unlikely ever to know how many Iraqis were killed," Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said recently. "We have no idea how many were killed and shipped north during the campaign. We have no idea how many were killed and buried in the theater during the campaign."

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the Desert Storm commander, was adamant in avoiding body counts. In a briefing just after the 100-hour allied ground attack ended, he refused to offer an estimate of Iraqi dead, saying only that it was a "very, very large number."

A Defense Intelligence Agency official said it was asked informally by a senior Defense Department official if it were possible to make a reliable estimate of Iraqi dead and responded that only General Schwarzkopf's Central Command could make a tally.

"And I'm not sure we'd trust theirs. The guys in the field just weren't counting. They still aren't," the agency official said.

U.S. troops who raced across Iraq recall a battlefield littered with Iraqi casualties and occasional mass graves. On the highways from Kuwait to Iraq, hundreds if not thousands of Iraqis were killed as they retreated.

But so varied are the estimates of Iraqi dead that most military historians consider them meaningless.

Singing the Praises of a Whistle-Blowing Scientist

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Margot O'Toole, a junior researcher in molecular biology, raised uncomfortable questions in 1986 about the validity of a senior colleague's work, she felt alone.

David A. Baltimore, a Nobel laureate who was a co-author of a research paper that used the disputed work, described her as a "disgruntled postdoctoral fellow."

She lost her job and her house, and feared that her husband's job was in jeopardy as well. She took work answering phones at her brother's moving company.

"It was very difficult," she said. "There were times when I was really frantic."

But Wednesday, in language rising above the scientific and bureaucratic jargon common in government reports, the National Institutes of Health called her a hero.

"Dr. O'Toole suffered substantially for the simple act of raising questions about a scientific paper," the agency said in a report on the case.

"Notwithstanding the losses and costs she incurred, Dr. O'Toole maintained her commitment to scientific integrity."

In a draft report, the health institutes' Office of Scientific Integrity said in effect that Dr. O'Toole had been right all along: Crucial data in the paper based on work by her superior, Theresa Imbusht-Kari, had been faked.

The scientific paper described experiments suggesting that transplanted genes could stimulate a recipient's immune system. The finding has not been confirmed by other researchers.

Dr. Baltimore, now president of Rockefeller University in New York, was a senior adviser on the paper who reviewed the research and the data. Although he did not do the scientific work himself, his signature on the paper signaled his acceptance of its claims.

He said Wednesday that he would ask that the paper be retracted, and the journal Cell, which published it, agreed Thursday to do so.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the work took place, said its procedures for investigating such matters would be reviewed.

"One of the most surprising things to me is the way so many members of the scientific community and the scientific press were ready to denigrate Dr. O'Toole," said Mark Ptasnik, a researcher at Harvard University who is an officer of the Genetics Institute, where Dr. O'Toole was hired last year to do work in the immunology of breast cancer, after years of being unable to obtain work in science.

"They were willing to go to battle with absolute certainty, without bothering to read the paper and think about the likelihood that the paper was wrong," Dr. Ptasnik said.

The Cell paper was not the first time Dr. O'Toole had taken on powerful opponents in a celebrated incident, her mother, Elizabeth Kym, said Thursday.

"She's always had a level gaze, if you know what I mean," Mrs. Kym said. "If she wanted an answer from you, you'd better give it or she'd challenge you. I wouldn't say it was an impractical honesty exactly, it was honesty whether it was practical or not."

Dr. O'Toole, 38, came to the United States from Ireland at the age of 14 with her family. Her father taught at

See FRAUD, Page 4

Kiosk

30 Die in Bus Ambush in Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India (Reuters) — Assaults suspected of being Sikh militants ambushed a bus carrying factory workers in Punjab state on Friday, killing 30 passengers and wounding seven, a police spokesman said.

The passengers included both Sikhs and Hindus. Seventeen other people, including relatives of nine policemen, have been killed in Punjab since Thursday in renewed violence over a militant Sikh campaign for a separate nation.

General News

South Africa is lifting a ban on unauthorized political meetings. Page 2.

Art

Restored Moscow theater prompts a reevaluation of Chagall's early genius. Page 5.

Money Report

Media stocks, coins, funds. Pages 13-15.

Dow Close

Up 3.46
2,558.91

The Dollar in New York

DM 1.848
Pound 1.7835
Yen 137.55
FF 5.603

Crossword

Weather Page 2.

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Carry-on luggage has been safely stored, including a cage of twittering birds, a chunk of metal that resembles a giant gleaming cog from one of Stalin's dynamos, bags of pungent home cooking, crockery, bootleg vodka, a circus performer's trampoline, portable air mattresses for the three-day wait in the airport lounge — all the comforts of the jumpy jet set aboard Aeroflot.

This is Soviet communism's airline and the world's largest, and a swooping, wheezing metaphor for the bedraggled state of Soviet life.

If economic competition is ever to be truly attempted here, Aeroflot will have to be severed into rival parts like some mythic creature, and its much abused passengers can only hope to witness its writhings.

By this midnight, a single cup of water has been doled out to each passenger, the sum of amenities from cabin attendants radiating the imperious frown and spirit of truculence that is the hallmark of Aeroflot.

Most comrades sprawl shoes, many dozing open-mouthed in the permanent state of stercor that is Soviet air travel. The sleeping people resemble exhausted galley

oarsmen. They are a collective droop wrapped in a trajectory trapped in a monolith, a lolling smudge of beards and fur hats, seat belts dangling in oblivion as so many were at takeoff.

The seat belt has been increasingly neglected in recent years as the airline, like the nation, stew in its own disorder. As in the shop lines and daily bureaucratic lethargy on the ground, a kind of protective wretchedness is demanded of Aeroflot passengers.

Announcements, when they come at all, are blared at passengers buddled for hours in halls called "accumulators" — nearly lightless waiting rooms where travelers can be found rooming for days, hanging their wash out to dry on handrails, as they wait for their planes.

Observers wondering when this tatterdemalion nation's long rumored civil strife begins should keep in mind that 50 airports were shut for weeks this winter because of fuel shortages and none of the tens of thousands of stilled travelers did anything about it.

Aeroflot is a monopoly surviving very much like the spiritless party monopoly that created it.

For all the talk in recent years of perestroika progress, Aeroflot has remained firmly flying the skies of stagnation. Like the Kremlin autocracy, its record worsens; its doubtful claim of 73 percent "regularity" of schedule slipped last year to 67 percent.

The glassy-eyed obedience required for Aeroflot travel includes the ritual of passengers kept waiting in snowstorms on the tarmac at the foot of the plane stairs by female attendants who glare and demand, Czarina-like, before deigning to let the proletariat push and shove their way up the stairs and fight for seats within.

Travelers are trucked to the planes, as if to an abattoir, in frigid, breezy buses. Anyone looking for real signs that this nation's lethal addiction to authoritarianism is fading can only be heartbroken at the end of each flight, when all passengers wait like sardines in their seats until the pilot first leads his crew strutting silently from the plane.

Passengers regularly smoke in the reeking toilets,

growing back at the rare objecting attendant. The piped-in cabin music is relentlessly loud, with scraps of lyric underlining the dark bravado of flying Aeroflot. "You should embrace even the moment of death" and "The deadly fire is waiting for you."

"Come with me," says the cabin attendant, frowning through the midnight ennui at a startled alien.

Surprised to see a working attendant at all, the passenger follows, careful of the bunched and slipping aisle carpet that is another Aeroflot appointment. She takes him to the galley, restored now from the earlier confused, cacophonous serving of the water.

She invites him to cream into a kind of half-closet, which turns out to be a dumbwaiter, in which they are suddenly transported below into the plane's luggage hold where, in a snug room never seen by the rank and file, much of the missing cabin crew is holding a gentle party, natchy as Menchevicks.

"There are many cozy corners in this huge plane," announces the jet's navigator, a man with a pencil

mustache, as welcoming as Emcee in "Cabaret." He briefly snuggles a beaming female crew member, more as a touch of Platonic authoritarianism, it seems.

The scene, in fact, is shocking not for any libidinous undertone as for the simple sight of an honestly happy Aeroflot crew, something never witnessed by the traveler in the last two years.

It is true the crew members are smiling only among themselves, consenting adults in a kind of Communist pornography of delving privately into the taboo against human service aboard Aeroflot. And of course they are nowhere in sight of the neglected clientele up above. But at least they are smiling.

What is more, the aroma of freshly brewed coffee that the traveler long imagined was just another escapist fantasy of Soviet jet flight turns out to be real. A steaming cupful is extended. And cookies and candies and the banned cigarettes casually lit up.

But most of all, there are more smiles, such beautiful Slavic smiles.

They vanish 15 minutes later, as the dumbwaiter ascends from this secret feast of Aeroflot grace and the alien stumbles like Orpheus back into Soviet normalcy. A landing is soon to be attempted; seat belts dangle,

April 20 1991

The French Right Recoils at Socialist Redistribution Plan

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Socialist government's proposal to take budget revenue from rich communities and give it to poor towns has put a quick and bitter end to the political consensus that existed here during the Gulf war.

French conservatives have called the plan a "hold-up" and a misguided Robin Hood scheme, while the Socialists see the program as a cornerstone to efforts to help France's poorest communities, known for their below-standard schools and inadequate housing.

Although the conservatives were hoping that they could derail the plan when it was introduced in parliament this week, France's National Assembly was expected to approve the legislation late Friday, following several days of caustic debate.

Under the plan, 900 million francs (\$160 million) of the 72 billion francs in subsidies that the central government provides to town halls each year would be redistributed from 400 wealthy towns to 400 poor ones. The amount redistributed would rise to 1.8 billion francs in 1993.

"Communities that have substantial means and limited problems should help those which have limited resources, but face a multitude of problems," said Michel Delebarre, France's Minister of Urban Affairs.

In seeking to block the legislation, the French right was hoping to embarrass Prime Minister Michel Rocard, for whom the proposal was one of his major legislative efforts since the Gulf crisis began.

However, in agreeing to some amendments in the legislation, Mr. Delebarre persuaded some center-right deputies not to vote on the bill. This enabled the Socialists to win passage. By dividing the opposition, the government has thus

turned the affair into a setback for conservatives.

Many political commentators have suggested that President François Mitterrand pushed for this legislation to help appease far-left Socialists, many of whom criticized him for being too pro-American and rightist during the Gulf war. Mitterrand aides have said recently that in the second half of his second seven-year term he will concentrate on traditional Socialist goals, like narrowing inequalities.

"This legislation shows that we have not finished changing this unjust society," said Guy Malandain, a Socialist deputy.

Conservatives say the plan will systematically punish towns with opposition mayors, which tend to be wealthier, while rewarding towns with leftist mayors, which tend to be poorer.

Jean Tibéri, a deputy mayor of Paris, said the legislation was a "low political blow."

"To hide its failure over the last 10 years in employment, education, security and immigration," Mr. Tibéri said, the Socialist government "is trying once again to set one Frenchman against another, the rich against the poor, the suburbs against the cities."

Political commentators say the plan is in part a response to the rioting that erupted in Vaux-en-Velin, a Lyon suburb, last October. The outburst by Vaux-en-Velin's teenagers, the first rioting to hit France in a decade, rocked the country, and has caused a major rethinking of strategies to help the poor and immigrants, who are generally relegated to unattractive suburbs, dominated by shoddy high-rise housing.

"We risk further explosions if we do not take action for these young people, who are abandoned in their suburbs," said Mr. Delebarre.

The legislation is entitled, "Solidarity between Communities," but Gilles de Robien, a conservative deputy, protested, "The government is doing acts of solidarity with other people's money."

Paris would be hardest hit by the legislation, and conservatives say this shows the plan aims to punish the opposition. The mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, heads the opposition. Of the 900 million francs being redistributed, almost 200 million would come from Paris. Mr. Chirac says he will have to raise local taxes by 8 percent as a result.

Mr. Delebarre also has introduced a bill that would require developers seeking to build office towers or housing complexes to promise in their application to build low-income housing. That bill aims to end the practice in which the poor are crowded together into impoverished suburbs and are not integrated into wealthier communities. That bill is not scheduled to be debated until next month.

2 in Germany Get Life For Hostage Murders

Reuters

ESSEN, Germany — Two men were jailed for life and a woman was sentenced to nine years on Friday for a bungled bank robbery in August 1988 that led to a three-day police chase and the murder of two hostages.

Dieter Degowski, 34, was found guilty of murder, attempted murder and hostage-taking. Hans-Jürgen Roemer, 34, of attempted murder and hostage-taking, and the third defendant, Marion Loeblich, 36, of hostage-taking. The defendants had robbed a bank in Gladbeck, taken hostages, hijacked a bus and killed two hostages during a pursuit that ended in a gun battle.



Boris N. Yeltsin with workers during a tour of the Kirov plant in Leningrad on Friday. They vowed to go on strike if he is unseated.

Talks Fail to End Impasse in Soviet Coal Strike

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet coal miners and authorities on Friday failed to break a deadlock in a three-week strike threatening to bring the country's heavy industry to a halt.

The two sides met in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev for the second consecutive day but remained far apart on pay demands. The miners also showed no sign of abandoning

calls for the resignation of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

In Leningrad, workers at an industrial plant mobbed the Russian Republic's president, Boris N. Yeltsin, and vowed to go on strike if hard-line Communists unseated him next week at a session of the republic's parliament.

During a five-hour tour of the Kirov plant, Mr. Yeltsin repeated assertions that Mr. Gorbachev had abandoned plans for change, but said he was not campaigning to replace him.

He told workers that the Russian Republic would only give the Kremlin little more than half of the money required to compensate consumers for price rises to be introduced next month.

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A Girder of Apartheid Falls

Pretoria to Lift Ban on Unauthorized Political Meetings

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — South Africa will lift a 15-year ban on unauthorized political and protest meetings at the end of the month, Justice Minister H. J. Coetsee said Friday.

Mr. Coetsee told parliament that the ban on public meetings without the written permission of a magistrate, which has been renewed each year since 1976, would lapse on March 31.

He said permission would still be required for marches, but that it would be refused only if a magistrate found evidence of intent to challenge or undermine the law.

Anti-apartheid rallies and marches were almost totally outlawed from 1976 to 1989. President Frederik W. de Klerk then began to relax restrictions on political opposition.

But anti-apartheid movements including the African National Congress have insisted they should not need permission from the courts to hold public political meetings.

Police have continued to arrest people who hold public protests without court permission.

White farmers brought the capital, Pretoria, to a halt last month when they blocked streets with trucks and tractors to protest the phased dismantling of apartheid.

The farmers left after a court ruled their protest was illegal under the regulation that Mr. Coetsee now plans to abandon.

The ban under the sweeping Internal Security Act was first imposed in 1976 to help quell a nationwide black uprising against white minority rule.

Tens of thousands of blacks have been jailed and fined over the last 15 years for defying the ban.

■ **A Role for UN Agency**
Earlier, Christopher S. Wren of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg.

Foreign Minister R. F. Botha said that South Africa would let the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees help with the repatriation of political exiles who fled the country in protest against apartheid.

The decision, announced in a statement from Mr. Botha's office in Cape Town, signaled a change in the attitude of the government, which had balked at giving the United Nations a role on the ground that it would interfere with the sovereignty of South Africa.

Mr. Botha said that the details of the agency's involvement with the exiles, whose number has been put at 40,000, had yet to be worked out.

"This invitation is subject to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement between the government and the High Commission," he said. "The agreement will be drawn up in such a way as to ensure that South Africa's sovereignty is in no way prejudiced."

While South Africa remains a member of the United Nations, its apartheid policies have effectively brought it pariah status and it has been frequently criticized within the world organization. Because of such antagonism, Pretoria had been reluctant to let a UN organization operate freely inside the country.

A role for the refugee agency is important for the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid organizations whose members have fled to exile, because its participation will make it easier to attract funding from countries reluctant to give money to political groups.

But it has also become important for the government, which agreed in August to ease the return of all exiles and release of political prisoners in return for the ANC's suspension of its armed struggle against white minority rule.

The ANC served notice in December that if the exiles and prisoners were not back by April 30, it would consider suspending its participation in talks leading to negotiations that Mr. de Klerk has proposed on a new constitution.

Pan Am Lax On Security, Inquiry Says

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — A Scottish inquiry into the 1988 terrorist bombing of a Pan American World Airways jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, found Friday that the airline had not followed international baggage-identification procedures that could have prevented the disaster.

The report by a Scottish judicial officer was separate from a continuing inquiry there to determine which terrorist organization planted a suitcase containing the bomb that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 on Dec. 21, 1988, killing 259 people on board and 11 on the ground.

Sheriff Principal John S. Mowat's report Friday simply said the primary cause of the deaths was "a criminal act of murder."

Spokesmen for the airline in New York said that they would have no comment on his findings until the company's legal department had studied them.

Mr. Mowat concluded that the suitcase containing a radio-cassette player rigged with Semtex high explosive had been among bags transferred from a Pan Am flight from Frankfurt. The airline did not carry out checks to see whether the transferred bags corresponded to baggage checked in by passengers originating in Frankfurt.

The suitcase was unconnected to any passenger on Flight 103 or the feeder flight, the report concluded, and was never subjected to a matching procedure that would have made that clear before it was put aboard.

"Such a presentation might have avoided the deaths," the report said, noting that Pan Am had suspended such "positive reconciliation" procedures in 1987 both in Frankfurt and London. The airline maintained during the inquiry that the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority had given it a waiver in 1987, allowing it to scan unaccompanied baggage by X-ray rather than searching it physically.

"In all the circumstances," Mr. Mowat concluded, "I am not prepared to make the finding that such a waiver was granted."

Scottish and U.S. investigators are believed to be working on the assumption that the bomb was planted by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The report released Friday specifically named as unaccompanied baggage that Khalid Jarrah, 21, who boarded the flight in Frankfurt, had been persuaded to check in the suitcase with the bomb. Mr. Jarrah was among those killed in the explosion.

Circumstantial and forensic evidence sifted from the wreckage indicated that the suitcase had arrived in Frankfurt with baggage from other airlines, the report said, and had been put aboard the Pan Am feeder flight after an X-ray inspection there.

"The reliance on an X-ray-only policy and the absence of any positive reconciliation in relation to baggage at Heathrow and Frankfurt was to my mind a defect in Pan American's system of working," the report said.

"It is probable that had that defect not existed at Frankfurt the unaccompanied bag would have been discovered," Mr. Mowat said.

Leo Fender Dies at 82, Guitar Maker For the Rock and Roll Superstars

Los Angeles Times Service

FULLERTON, California — Leo Fender, 82, the instrument maker who revolutionized the design of the electric guitar and whose Stratocaster and Telecaster were played by rock and roll musicians ranging from Buddy Holly to Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton, Keith Richards and Bruce Springsteen, died Thursday.

Born Clarence Leo Fender on a small farm in Anaheim, California, he first began tinkering with guitars as a radio repairman in the late 1940s. He had suffered from Parkinson's disease for decades but continued to work on guitar and amplifier designs.

The Stratocaster, introduced in 1954, revolutionized the industry because the electric guitar could be mass-produced, making it affordable. As time went on, the guitar showed its versatility for musical styles ranging from country and western to rock, blues and heavy metal.

His solid-body guitars and amplifiers set the industry standard for excellence.

Solid-bodied electric guitars had been around since the 1930s, but Mr. Fender improved the frets, tuning pegs and electric pickup as well as the overall design.

Today, the Stratocaster design is the basic one for most electric guitars, whatever the brand, and an original Strat can sell for up to \$20,000. He sold his business to CBS in 1965 for \$13 million. About 10 years ago, he started a new company in Fullerton, G&L Musical Products, which remains in business.

■ **Rodolfo De Benedetti, 98, Italian Industrialist**
Milan (AFP) — Rodolfo De Benedetti, 98, the Italian industrialist and father of Carlo De Benedetti, president of the CIR group, has died, his family said Friday.

Mr. De Benedetti founded the Italian financial metal tube company in 1920 and later moved into aeronautics. He fled to Switzerland during World War II but rebuilt his business after the war. He brought his sons Franco and Carlo into the business in the late 1950s when the

family bought the Gilardini property company.

■ **Nick Vanoff, 61, Theater and TV Producer**
New York Times Service
Nick Vanoff, 61, an award-winning producer for theater and television, died Wednesday in Los Angeles of cardiac arrest.

Mr. Vanoff won a Tony Award last year for the Broadway musical "City of Angels." Among his other stage hits was "The World According to Me." He won five Emmy Awards for his TV work, three for "The Kennedy Center Honors," and the others for "The Julie Andrews Hour" in the early 1970s and the 1988 Julie Andrews special "The Sound of Christmas."

■ **Other deaths:**
Jan Herman van Roijen, 85, who served as ambassador to the United States from the Netherlands from 1950 to 1964 on Saturday in Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

■ **Lieutenant General Michel Gourdard, 86, who played a key role in the April 1961 Generals' Revolt in Algeria that toppled President Charles de Gaulle, Wednesday. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.**

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

DUSSELDORF
CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) S.S. and Services 11:00 a.m. Denominations are welcome. Rector: Dr. R. J. 135, Tel. 0211/452759.

LUXEMBOURG
CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CHURCH, a Christ-centered, Bible-based, non-denominational church ministering to the whole family. Sunday worship 10:30 a.m. Prayer & Bible study groups during the week. Tel. 34.95.83.

MADRID
COMMUNITY CHURCH OF MADRID, English speaking Non-Denominational. Sunday worship 10:30 a.m. Morning prayer at 8:30 a.m. Tel. 446-36 07.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical Bible believing, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sunday at 10:30 a.m. (12 Thursdays). (089) 839-4017.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS meet 4th Sun. each month at 11 a.m. Building 311, room 44, Parlerhof Hotel Hausung Area, Munich. (089) 690-2006.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal) in the American Center, 1100, Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel. 47 20 17. Metro: George V or Alma-Marras.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Joni Carter) (Joni Carter), Sunday 9:45 a.m. with children's SS, Evangelical & for everyone. Address: 828 (A) to Diderot, Paris. Tel. 34.95.83.

QUATRE TEMPS (Joni), Tel. 7:30 p.m. home Bible studies. Tel. 73 53 34.

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WORLD BRIEFS

19 Killed During Protests in Mali

BAMAKO, Mali (Reuters) — At least 19 people were killed and more than 200 injured during anti-government riots here on Friday, hospital sources said.

Witnesses in the capital said demonstrators demanding an end to one-party rule battled with the police, looting and burning shops, factories and government buildings.

President Moussa Traore declared a state of emergency and announced in a radio address that he was imposing an overnight curfew. General Traore said all the protesters' demands for multiparty democracy were being considered and would be debated at a ruling party conference due to start Thursday.

Yugoslav Leaders Hopeful on Talks

BEIGRADE (Reuters) — Leaders of Yugoslavia's feuding republics, preparing for a series of meetings on the political crisis, said Friday that tension had eased in the country and there was new hope of settling disputes threatening to tear Yugoslavia apart.

The leaders of the six republics agreed Thursday during talks with the collective federal presidency to meet several times in coming weeks without the participation of federal leaders in a bid to settle their differences over the shape of a future Yugoslav community. The first meeting is scheduled for Thursday in Croatia.

"I am a much bigger optimist than last week because at long last it seems that some kind of reasonable talk on Yugoslavia's future is possible," said Stipe Mesic, Croatia's representative on the eight-member federal presidency. "The political tension has begun to ease," said Alija Izetbegovic, president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, echoing remarks by the leaders of other republics.

■ **A Reborn Daily News Is on the Street**
NEW YORK (AP) — The headline "ROLL 'EM" on the front page of the New York Daily News on Friday signaled the rebirth of the 71-year-old tabloid after a five-month strike.

Cherished by hundreds of workers, the British publisher Robert Maxwell pushed a yellow button to start the presses Thursday after taking over the strike-bound paper on Wednesday. A picture of Mr. Maxwell and a signed editorial on the front page left no doubt as to who is the boss at the financially floundering paper.

"We're Back!" was splashed across the paper's nameplate and also served as the headline to the editorial, in which Mr. Maxwell promised readers a paper "as good as it was before" that "will get better." The 152-page edition included 88 pages of advertising and a 5-cent price increase, up to 40 cents. The press run was expected to top 1 million. The paper's front-page motto, "New York's Picture Newspaper," was replaced with "Forward With New York."

Drug Raids at 3 Virginia Fraternities

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia (AP) — About 40 federal marshals and local authorities raided three University of Virginia fraternity houses, arresting three students on charges of drug distribution and seizing the buildings.

Nine other students were indicted and were being sought after the raids Thursday evening on Delta Upsilon, Phi Epsilon and Tau Kappa Epsilon houses, authorities said. Police displayed 12 bags of marijuana, three bags of hallucinogenic mushrooms, a bag of LSD pills, a marijuana growing system and various drug paraphernalia seized from the houses.

Although fraternity members uninvolved in the investigation were allowed to return to the houses, the fraternities are now under federal control — an action authorities deemed unprecedented in any drug investigation on a university campus. So unusual was the seizure that U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh was consulted before the raid, Mr. Bowen said. "They'll have to negotiate their living conditions with federal authorities."

Teacher Guilty in Husband's Murder

EXETER, New Hampshire (AP) — Pamela Smart, the high school instructor accused of manipulating her student-lover into murdering her husband, was convicted Friday of murder-complicity and murder-conspiracy charges.

Judge Douglas Gray sentenced her to life in prison without hope of parole. Her husband, Gregory Smart, 24, an insurance salesman, was shot to death May 1 in the hallway of the couple's condominium.

The police at first believed the shooting was the result of a botched burglary attempt. On June 11, three teenagers were arrested after a friend heard them talking about the crime and went to the police. Smart later began to focus on Mrs. Smart as authorities learned of her relationship with William Flynn, now 17, one of the teenagers, and she was arrested on Aug. 1 last month. Mr. Flynn, Vance Lattimore Jr. and Patrick Randall pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and agreed to testify for the prosecution.

For the Record

■ **Ethiopia** said it was expelling two Libyan and two Sudanese diplomats considered threats to national security. The Foreign Ministry said Friday the diplomats, who were not identified, had four days to leave the country after "engaging in activities incompatible with their diplomatic status." Political analysts in Addis Ababa said Libya was suspected of arming rebels fighting the government in the north. (Reuters)

■ **A former Bolivian interior minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, 52, who had been accused of organizing his nation into a giant cocaine haven, was sentenced Friday in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to 30 years in federal prison for smuggling drugs into the United States. (AP)**

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC to Compensate Delayed Travelers

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Air travelers with seat reservations who are prevented from boarding flights at European Community airports will be guaranteed compensation beginning April 8, the Association of European Airlines said.

The Brussels-based lobby, grouping 22 European airlines, said it was updating guidelines to its members to bring them into line with new EC regulations set to come into effect next month.

Under the rules a passenger delayed more than two hours on a short flight will receive a minimum of 150 European currency units (about \$190). A passenger delayed more than two hours on a long flight will receive 300 Ecu. The amount will be halved for delays of less than two hours.

■ **Denmark and Sweden are to sign an agreement Saturday to build a bridge and tunnel link across the Sund channel dividing the two countries. A Danish official said Friday in Copenhagen. The 13.4-kilometer (9-mile) link between Denmark and southern Sweden will be co-financed equally by the two countries and become operative in 1998. (AP)**

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	11	8	0	Bangkok	32	25	0
Athens	11	8	0	Beijing	28	15	0
Berlin	11	8	0	Bombay	32	25	0
Bombay	32	25	0	Buenos Aires	28	15	0
Buenos Aires	28	15	0	Calcutta	32	25	0
Calcutta	32	25	0	Caracas	28	15	0
Caracas	28	15	0	Chengdu	28	15	0
Chengdu	28	15	0	Colon	32	25	0
Colon	32	25	0	Dakar	28	15	0
Dakar	28	15	0	Delhi	32	25	0
Delhi	32	25	0	Hankow	28	15	0
Hankow	28	15	0	Hong Kong	28	15	0
Hong Kong	28	15	0	Kobe	28	15	0
Kobe	28	15	0	London	11	8	0
London	11	8	0	Los Angeles	28	15	0
Los Angeles	28	15	0	Manila	32	25	0
Manila	32	25	0	Medan	32	25	0
Medan	32	25	0	Osaka	28	15	0
Osaka	28	15	0	Perth	28	15	0
Perth	28	15	0	Rangoon	32	25	0
Rangoon	32	25	0	Seoul	28	15	0
Seoul	28	15	0	Singapore	32	25	0
Singapore	32	25	0	Taipei	28	15	0
Taipei	28	15	0	Tokyo	28	15	0
Tokyo	28	15	0				
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THE GULF: Asked about the ambassador's transcript, the State Department says, 'We were prosecuting a war.'

U.S. Mixes Its Signals on Envoy's Role

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is moving to counter the impression that it callously left April C. Glaspie, the U.S. ambassador to Iraq, as a scapegoat for failing to prevent Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

The public explanation provided by the State Department on Thursday was that it had known for the last seven months that an Iraqi transcript of a meeting between Ms. Glaspie and Mr. Hussein was inaccurate in part, but did not correct the record because officials did not want to divert attention from the effort to organize the anti-Iraqi coalition.

But some administration officials said privately that the real reason that the record was never corrected was that the State Department was uncertain on the basis of Ms. Glaspie's own cable from Baghdad about the meeting that she delivered to Mr. Hussein as a message to keep his hands off Kuwait as she says she did.

The meeting between Ms. Glaspie and Mr. Hussein took place on July 25, eight days before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The Iraqi transcript seemed to suggest that Ms. Glaspie was trying to appease Mr. Hussein. Administration officials said that because Ms. Glaspie's cable was not starkly in contrast with that transcript they were unsure how firm she had been.

This account seemed intended to explain the less than enthusiastic support given Ms. Glaspie by the State Department and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d since the Iraqi invasion, but it also continued the uncertainty about how forceful the United States was in warning Mr. Hussein to stay out of Kuwait.

Administration officials to some degree seemed to want it both ways.

Publicly they want to appear to be supporting Ms. Glaspie fully so that no one will accuse them of making her into a scapegoat

and no one will say that anyone gave Mr. Hussein a green light.

But when challenged on why they have waited so long to defend her, they leave the impression that they are uncertain about just how tough she was with the Iraqi leader.

At the same time, officials acknowledge that even after receiving her cable about the July 25 meeting they never ordered her to go back and deliver a tougher message, if indeed they felt she had been too soft.

In congressional testimony on Wednesday and again on Thursday, Ms. Glaspie said that she repeatedly warned Mr. Hussein against using violence to settle his border dispute with Kuwait.

Her account of the meeting is contained in a classified cable, which the State Department refuses to make public on the ground of diplomatic confidentiality.

The fact that the administration has seemed less than forthright in presenting Ms. Glaspie's version of events up to now continues to raise the ire of some lawmakers.

Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Florida Democrat who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told Ms. Glaspie as she prepared to testify before the Middle East subcommittee on Thursday:

"I'm not a suspicious person, but I do have a question as to why a career service officer would be taken advantage of, in my mind, by being kept locked up in the halls of the State Department or someplace else for all these months, while all these questions were floating around in the air, bouncing on only her head, and nobody else's. I don't think that's fair. I don't think it's right."

When asked Thursday whether the State Department knew for the last seven months that the Iraqi transcript was as inaccurate in key areas as Ms. Glaspie contended, a department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said yes.

"I would say what April said yesterday, that it was heavily edited to the point of inaccuracy," he said.

Mr. Boucher was asked why, if the State Department and the secretary of state knew that Ms. Glaspie was being accused on the basis of that transcript of having given Saddam Hussein a green light to invade Kuwait, it never corrected the record.

He answered: "We've been unwilling and uninterested in — particularly during the period when we had a major diplomatic effort and a war going on — into getting into a debate over the transcript, whether it was a general one or whether it was a line by line one. If we'd started a line by line debate, I'm sure we'd still be doing it now."

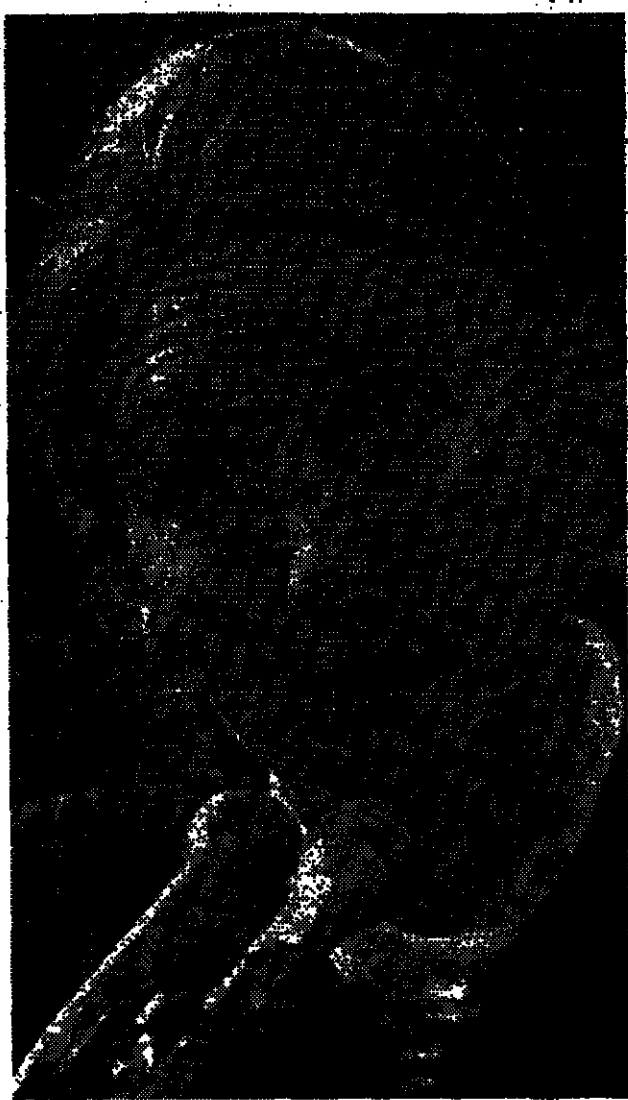
"We were forming a coalition, and we were prosecuting a war," Mr. Boucher added. "That was the focus for us and that remained the focus for us. We considered the Iraqi transcript to be a sideshow."

Privately, however, a senior administration official sympathetic to Mr. Baker said: "If you read her cable you would not say that the entire Iraqi transcript was phony baloney. Since her cable was not 250 degrees different from the Iraqi transcript, no one felt entirely comfortable in going out and saying it was all false."

In her appearance before Congress on Thursday, Ms. Glaspie was asked whether she was aware that after the Iraqi transcript was made public on Sept. 11 that an unidentified senior State Department official was quoted in The New York Times as having said it was "essentially correct."

She said that the official perhaps meant the "context" was generally correct, but that as far as she was concerned about 20 percent of the content was either distorted, falsified, or dropped.

The administration officials who dispute Ms. Glaspie's account acknowledge that they and everyone else now seem to be trying to put the best interpretation on their actions and statements. The truth, they concede, is probably in between.



Ambassador April C. Glaspie testifying in Washington. She said she repeatedly warned Saddam Hussein not to attack Kuwait.

Turkish Terrorists Kill U.S. Executive Who Supplied Bases

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Gunmen on Friday shot and killed an American executive of a company that supplies U.S. military installations, the police said. A Marxist terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The group, Dev Sol, or Revolutionary Left, last month killed another employee of the company and shot and wounded a U.S. Air Force officer in separate attacks. The group has also set off more than a dozen bombs in recent weeks to protest the allied role in the Gulf war and "Western imperialism."

The police, quoting witnesses, said a man in police uniform and two others entered a building housing the Vinnell Brown Root Co. overpowered several employees and shot and killed the director. They identified him as John Gandy, 52. His hometown was not available.

The slaying coincided with a trip to the United States by President Turgut Ozal, who was a staunch U.S. ally during the Gulf war. Mr. Ozal is to meet with President George Bush at Camp David over the weekend.

The Vinnell Brown employee who was killed last month, Bobbie Eugene Monette of Detroit, had worked as a civilian at the Incirlik joint U.S.-Turkish air base in southern Turkey. During the Gulf war, Turkey allowed U.S. warplanes to use the Incirlik base to carry out bombing raids against Iraq.

Vinnell Brown, based in Fairfax, Virginia, provides administrative and such support services as cleaning for U.S. military installations in Turkey.

The witnesses to the shooting Friday said the gunmen left behind a written statement signed by Dev Sol.

"We are sending Bush, along with Ozal, another Johnny," the statement said. Johnny is the nickname some Turks give Americans, and, coincidentally, Mr. Gandy's nickname.

Dev Sol claimed responsibility for the wounding last month of a U.S. soldier, identified as Lieutenant Colonel Alvin Macke, 44. He worked at a facility of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Izmir.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq sent a message to Mr. Ozal on Thursday, asking for urgent food

assistance. Turkish newspapers speculated that Mr. Hussein also asked Mr. Ozal to work out a solution with Mr. Bush for an end to the economic embargo against Iraq.

Officials said Mr. Ozal will also brief U.S. authorities about his recent meeting in Istanbul with Iraqi Kurdish leaders, who began formulating new unrest in northern Iraq after the war to take advantage of Mr. Hussein's weakened position. The Kurds are seeking autonomy.

Ankara's invitation to the Kurdish leaders marked a sharp switch in Turkey's Kurdish policy, which has viewed Kurds for decades as a major security threat.

U.S. Arms Slated For Saudi Arabia

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has notified Congress it intends to sell \$919 million in military spare parts and engineering support to Saudi Arabia, and to sell another Patriot missile battery to Israel for \$350 million, the Defense Department said Friday.

Pentagon officials said Congress was expected to let the offer become official in 30 days without objection, especially since the Saudi deal did not provide that country with any major new U.S. weapons. Several Patriot batteries already are stationed in Israel. The missiles were used to shoot down Iraqi Scud missiles during the Gulf war.

Saudi Will Retain Pilgrimage Quotas

Reuters

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia said Friday that quotas limiting the number of Muslims visiting the holy city of Mecca will remain in force for the 1991 Hajj pilgrimage, which falls in June this year.

Official guardian of Islam's holy shrines at Mecca and Medina, Saudi Arabia introduced quotas in 1988 after more than 400 people, mostly Iranians, were killed in clashes with security forces.

Iraqi Rebels Claim to Launch Hit-and-Run Raids in Baghdad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Rebels fighting to topple President Saddam Hussein said Friday that they had launched hit-and-run raids in Baghdad and reported a fierce battle for the northern city of Mosul.

Opposition sources, speaking as some opposition leaders left Damascus for rebel-held Iraqi Kurdistan, said their forces were poised to take control of Mosul, the third largest city in Iraq and Mr. Hussein's last toehold in the north.

"Fierce fighting is raging between the regime forces and the popular uprising in Mosul, and thousands of people are preparing to liberate the city," a source told Reuters.

The reports could not be confirmed independently.

Rebels erupted in Iraq's mainly Shiite south and its Kurdish northern provinces three weeks ago after the United States and its allies routed Mr. Hussein's occupation army in Kuwait.

A spokesman for the Islamic Dawa party, a Shiite group, said troops loyal to Mr. Hussein had imposed a virtual state of siege on Baghdad.

Tehran Radio said the Iraqi authorities had imposed a curfew in Baghdad, but gave no details.

Baghdad Radio broadcast normal programs on Friday, the weekly Muslim holy day, except for an call by the Interior Ministry for

recruits for the public-security forces.

"The watchful eye that safeguards the citizens," it said, "announces that it needs police recruits for various departments in the public security directorates in Baghdad and all other governorates."

The official Iraqi press agency, INA, said Mr. Hussein had named Taha Yassin Ramadan as vice president. The dispatch, monitored by the BBC, did not mention the previous vice president, Taha Muhiy Din Maruf, or give any explanation for the change.

The Iraqi government newspaper reported that "rioting" in

southern cities, including Basra, had ended.

Journalists on an Iraqi-organized trip from Baghdad to the Shiite town of Hillah, 50 kilometers (55 miles) to the south, saw military checkpoints, evidence of looting and damage to government buildings. They said that life appeared to be returning to normal after four days of riots last week.

Iraqi opposition sources in Damascus said the revolt in the northern half of the country was spreading. They said resistance in Baghdad was being organized by small groups.

"The resistance fighters in Baghdad are organizing hit-and-run at-

tacks against regime positions," an opposition source said.

The Kurdish leader, Jalal Talabani, and other opposition members left Damascus on Friday to direct their movement from inside Kurdistan.

They included members of the Joint Action Committee, a 17-member alliance of religious, secular and Kurdish groups.

Jawad Maleki, of the Dawa group, said representatives of the committee would go to southern Iraq on Saturday to coordinate the fighting there.

The Kurds claimed they had captured Kirkuk, Iraq's northern oil center, on Wednesday and that most of the region had been purged

of government forces. They said they would continue to push south to link up with the Shiites, whose rebellion apparently has been less successful. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

King Hussein to Meet Mitterrand in France

Reuters

PARIS — King Hussein of Jordan, criticized by the United States for supporting Iraq in the Gulf war, is to visit France next week, President François Mitterrand's office said Friday.

The king will have a luncheon meeting with Mr. Mitterrand on Friday, the president's office said.

Did Man Get AIDS by Beating Gays?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Doctors say it is possible that a 49-year-old heterosexual man was infected with the AIDS virus through cuts on his hands when he beat up gay men.

Dr. Paul Carson and Dr. Jonathan D. Goldsmith of the University of Nebraska Medical Center said the man was referred to their AIDS clinic after he was found to be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, during a health screening for life insurance in October. The case is being reported in Saturday's issue of the British medical journal Lancet.

The scientists said the patient,

who was not identified, denied having had sex with another man or woman other than his wife since he got married 25 years ago. He said he had been impotent for about 10 years; his wife was not infected. He said he had never received blood, but acknowledged having used intravenous drugs once with a sterile needle.

The man later recounted that he and co-workers had sought out and beat gay men in the New York area, where he worked as a truck driver from 1982 to 1988, the scientists said.

"He told me he did this too many times to remember," Dr. Carson

said, "in the neighborhood of several times a week during that period."

The patient said he often got small cuts on his hands and large amounts of victims' blood on himself during those beatings, the doctors reported. The AIDS virus is most often transmitted through sexual intercourse with an infected partner or through exchanges of blood.

"There is no way to prove this 100 percent, but it is a plausible possibility," Dr. Carson said. "Unless he is lying, this seems to be the most likely explanation."

Dr. Carson said he knew of no other cases of HIV infection directly attributed to attacking gay men. The Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta has confirmed six cases of health care workers who contracted the AIDS virus through exposure to infected blood in ways unrelated to needles.

Dr. Carson said the patient, who is suffering from AIDS-related complex, reacted "stochastically" to the idea that he could have brought the disease on himself by beating up gay men.

"He just grunted and shook his head," he said. "The reason we brought it up is to alert people to a possible route of infection, and to serve as a deterrent to this dreadful behavior."

AMERICAN TOPICS

En Route for Home, Gulf GIs Get Bumped

When an air force C-141 transport flying 71 American military personnel home from the Gulf war stopped last week at Torreón Air Base outside Madrid, 39 of the passengers had to get off to make room for Major General Paul E. Landers and his staff. The Washington Post said General Landers was touring U.S. bases in Europe to check on what was being done to help supply military personnel and supplies from the Gulf to home.

A spokesman said the inspectors-general of the air force and Defense Department had reviewed the incident and found no wrongdoing. The military passengers were flying on a "space available" basis, another spokesman said, which can mean delays.

The 39 troops who were bumped caught another plane three hours later. The Post commented that victory in the Gulf "has not changed one military axiom: RHIP — rank hath its privileges."

Short Takes

The cost of advertising, especially television advertising, in political campaigns has been exaggerated, according to a Los Angeles Times survey. Although TV has been widely believed to eat up half or more of campaign expenses, the Times found that in the 1990 campaign, U.S. Senate candidates spent 35 percent of their funds on ads and media consultants; House candidates, who do less TV advertising, spent 25 percent. For both houses, up to 25 percent went to the overhead of

maintaining a campaign staff and up to 25 percent went to fund-raising expenses including direct mail, with the remainder going for such miscellany as voter polls.

Many of the mammals on the U.S. endangered species list are hybrids. Though official policy toward these has not been fully spelled out, experts writing in Science magazine said hybrids deserve protection, since they are a natural phenomenon, occurring whenever populations of closely related animals overlap. Some of the rare Florida panthers have interbred with members of a South American subspecies that either escaped or were turned loose about 30 years ago. Gray wolves in northern Minnesota have some coyote genes.

Science magazine also reports that ethanol, made from grain and from such abundant substances as wood pulp, grass and municipal solid waste, could be cost-competitive with gasoline as a motor fuel within the decade. Ethanol, also known as grain alcohol, is far less polluting than petroleum products. Science said that by increasing production of woody crops, and assuming the improved efficiency common to developing technologies, ethanol could drop to about two-thirds the cost of gasoline.

During an interview for a job as a state highway patrol trooper, Yvonne Adams, 20, of Columbus, Ohio, was asked if she had ever committed any indiscretions that would affect her as a trooper. She said that yes, she and her husband, Raymond, also 20, had stolen a new car last June. After the interview, husband arrived in stolen car to meet wife. Both were arrested and booked for car theft.

Arthur Higbee

New York City's Minorities Have Become Its Majority

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The number of Hispanic residents in New York City grew 26.8 percent in the 1980s as minority groups became a majority of the city's population for the first time, census figures show.

The figures confirm a historic shift expected by population experts after nearly half a century of whites leaving the city. The succession of European groups who founded New York and dominated it for centuries now have been transformed into a racial minority.

Within the city's mix of races and ethnic groups, non-Hispanic whites declined 14.2 percent and are no longer a majority, but they remain the largest group, with 43.2 percent of the population, down from 52.4 percent in 1980.

Non-Hispanic blacks make up 25.2 percent, up from 24 percent. But after a decade of continued immigration from the Caribbean and Central America, Hispanic groups now rival blacks with 24.4 percent, up from 19.9 percent. Asians constitute 6.9 percent of the total.

"Put it in perspective, and you end up with the conclusion that New York City is by far the most ethnically and racially diverse city in the world," said Richard L. Schaffer, director of the Department of City Planning.

Economists say the new diversity is likely to have large economic consequences for the city.

"New immigrants do not simply replace old residents in the same jobs," said Rosemary Scanlon, the chief economist of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. "They alter the economic mix."

"Look at the way Italians shaped the construction industry or, more recently, how Koreans have changed green groceries," she said. "They work longer hours and display their products in new ways. It's a different kind of business."

According to the Census Bureau, there were 3,163,125 non-Hispanic whites living in New York City in 1990, in a population of 7,322,564.

Motorist Was Intoxicated, Tests Find

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Police officials here said that blood and urine samples taken from Rodney G. King after he was beaten March 3 show that he was legally drunk and had traces of marijuana in his system when he was stopped by officers.

Police officials emphasized, however, that the test results showing that Mr. King was intoxicated in no way warranted the force that officers used in the incident.

"We're not saying this proves Mr. King's state was such that his behavior was something that would justify what the officer's did," Lieutenant Fred Nixon, a police department spokesman, said Thursday. "There is no level of alcohol that would justify what happened to Mr. King."

A urine sample taken three days after the beating detected traces of marijuana in Mr. King's system. Signs of marijuana can be detected in urine for weeks after it is used. Lieutenant Nixon said the test results "have absolutely nothing to do with the beating" but were released at the insistence of press organizations.

The results conflict with earlier reports from physicians who have examined Mr. King, both in the hours after the beating and in the days that followed. According to

those reports, no other illicit drugs were present in Mr. King's system. Officers at the scene and their supervisors contended that Mr. King was under the influence of phenytoin, an illicit drug known as PCP or angel dust.

The beating, videotaped by a resident of a nearby apartment, has provoked a growing outcry and become a national symbol of police brutality. Four Los Angeles Police Department officers have been indicted in the incident.

President George Bush made his first lengthy comments Thursday about the beating. He said watching the tape had made him "sick." He also had words of support for the Los Angeles police chief, Daryl F. Gates, who has resisted calls to resign following the incident.

"In many ways he has been an exemplary police chief," Mr. Bush said. "I think the man's entitled to a credible hearing."

Governor Pete Wilson echoed Mr. Bush's remarks, condemning the violence he saw on the videotape but supporting Mr. Gates.

The results of blood and urine tests were taken from Mr. King about five hours after his arrest. Lieutenant Nixon said Mr. King's blood-alcohol level was .079 percent, slightly below the legal limit of .08 percent at which one is considered intoxicated under California law. Lieutenant Nixon said, however, that because the tests were taken five hours later, Mr. King had been well over the legal limit at the moment of his arrest. (LAT, NYT)

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The California Rains Soak In

Will to Revamp Water Policy Is Now Expected to Recede

By Jane Gross

SAN FRANCISCO — Three weeks of torrential storms from one end of California to the other have eased the state's water crisis but could be a mixed blessing.

Predictions of economic calamity in the nation's largest state have been scaled back and some communities are abandoning water rationing. But experts are concerned that the will to overhaul inefficient water policies will fade with the sense of emergency.

"From the point of view of water policy and planning, it's a disaster," said Representative George Miller, a California Democrat and vice chairman of a congressional committee that deals with water issues. "It allows people to avoid the difficult questions."

As he spoke this week, the latest in a series of fierce Alaskan weather systems brought avalanches to the Sierra Nevada, which had been bare of snow most of the winter, and flash floods and mud slides to the central coast near Santa Barbara, the most drought-stricken region in the state, which last re-

ceived normal precipitation in 1986.

Hillside parched blond are now lush and green, streams are running high and smaller reservoirs are filled to overflowing.

But statewide precipitation so far this year is only 50 percent of normal, the system of 1,200 reservoirs is at half of normal and the snowpack, the primary source of spring runoff, is at 52 percent.

"It's just not enough to make a complete difference," said Sandra Salazar of the state Drought Center in Sacramento.

Last month, when the drought was most severe, political leaders seemed poised for policy changes.

Among issues under discussion were the pricing and distribution of water, which is widely uneven from district to district and farm to farm, and water marketing, in which the state can buy water from farmers at rates higher than those they pay and then sell it to strapped water districts.

The conservation conundrum revolves around many of the rationing plans, which force household cuts of a certain percentage regard-

less of how much they used in the past.

These issues and others are troublesome for politicians because any redistribution takes something away from somebody, potentially costing votes.

"When you allocate water, you apportion pain," said Mr. Miller. "And political people prefer to put that off as long as they can."

When the reservoirs were dry, the motivation was high for tackling these issues, but now the sense of urgency may be ebbing.

"Institutions are so hidebound and attitudes so entrenched that things may have to get desperate first," said Marc Reisner, author of "Cadillac Desert: The American West and Its Disappearing Water."

U.K. to Commemorate War

Reuters

LONDON — Britain will award medals and hold a parade in London on June 21 and a remembrance service for its troops who fought and died in the Gulf war, the government said Friday. About 42,000 soldiers, sailors and air crew served in the Gulf.

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The Clock Turns Back To a Lean Sales Scene

LONDON—It took three unglamorous days this week for the market to make its single biggest dip in the twin areas that had been leading it for a decade, Impressionist and Modern Masters, and Contemporary art. The artificial advance engineered by speculation and encouraged by auction house hype in the last three years has been abruptly erased and the clock turned back to 1989 or '88, or even earlier, depending on the case.

Had all of these sales not been ultra-lightweight affairs, the damage would have been greater. Prospective vendors, intimidated by the recession and the situation in the Gulf, had not exactly rushed to consign great works.

The best that Christie's could run on the cover of its Tuesday sale of Impressionist and Modern Masters was a portrait in watercolor and pencil. True, it carries the name of Egon Schiele. Done in 1913 as one of several studies for the portrait of Erich Lederer, it sums up his qualities at their highest — the rigorous, tense expressiveness of outline, the aptitude at catching the ambiguities of human nature and their sinister undertones conveyed through staring eyes, full of repressed irony, or the clutching movement of a clawlike hand. With its \$20,000 to \$30,000 estimate (about \$144,000 to \$215,000), the Schiele seemed well suited to the current climate.

Alas, the Austrian Bundesdenkmalamt, the government office in charge of the cultural heritage, denied an export license at the 11th hour. Wolfgang Fischer, the owner of Fischer Fine Art and a Schiele

specialist — who has an exhibition of Schiele drawings through April 19 at 30 King Street — says the portrait is an important work. Christie's haste in expediting the matter without verifying the export permission, cost the auction house its flagship.

The next best in Tuesday's sale was neither Impressionist nor

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Modern. Edmond Aman-Jean's "Portrait of a Wistful Woman," was done just after the artist's Symbolist period. Seated sideways, her head tilted and her eyes cast down, lost in some reverie, the woman is painted in the dark shades of brown and green. This is the last flicker of French Romanticism. Such works have remained outside the speculative arena. The wistful woman sold comfortably for \$115,500, establishing in passing that there is no shortage of cash per se, even for rarified works.

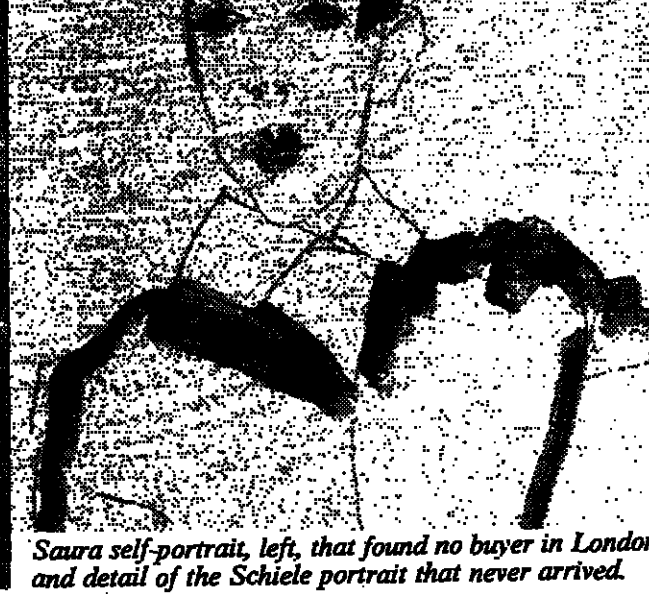
If Christie's Tuesday sale ended with a 33 percent failure rate, this was chiefly caused by one of the largest assemblages of duds seen outside Paris's Hotel Drouot in a long time. Who wants a portrait of a wine merchant done by Jean Dubuffet in a hackneyed realistic manner during the phase (prior to World War II) that he later termed his "prehistory." On Tuesday the answer was a clearcut "no one." The same mishap befell Ferdinand du Puigaudeau's "Nice at Sunset," which has none of the mild Symbolist appeal for which the artist is occasionally sought. Other equally uncharacteristic works went down the drain.

This left a sprinkling of Neo-Impressionist pictures, some wa-

tered down Fauve art, and a variety of derivative pictures from other schools. Among the better ones, Henri Martin's pointillist view of poplars reflected in a river went for \$68,200, perhaps half the price it might have made a year ago. Charles Camoin's "Le Jardin du Pigeonnet" could be had for a mere \$11,000, again about half the amount it could have made in late 1989. The thousands of small-time players drawn into the auction game by glitz, hype and easy money are no longer there to pick up the tabs for such pieces.

They were sorely missed on Wednesday when Sotheby's took over. Without the new buyers of yore, the days of Ferdinand du Puigaudeau stood no better chance than they did at Christie's. The lure of owning a landscape illustrated in Antoine Laurent's monograph on the artist would probably have goaded some fresh recruit into bidding on the "Coucher du Soleil en Brie." This week, the kitsch landscape estimated by Sotheby's to be worth between \$25,000 and \$35,000 plus premium, fell without a fight at \$15,000. So, minutes later, did a by-product of Impressionism by Albert Lebourg, at \$28,000 "Le Pont Neuf et l'Ecluse de la Monnaie," with its blend of Parisianism and Impressionist brushwork, failed to find its way into the heart of some 11th-hour art lover from the New World or Japan at a price Sotheby's wanted, somewhere around \$45,000-\$50,000.

The New World is in the doldrums and Japan is mulling over a few problems. The latest of these is the crash of the Urban network of art galleries, whose debts have been quoted at 47 billion yen (about \$343 million).



Saura self-portrait, left, that found no buyer in London, and detail of the Schiele portrait that never arrived.

What this currently means to the art market is a potential cascade of second- and third-rank works of art. Such a threat alone is enough to cool enthusiasm in the areas concerned. Hippolyte Petitjean's "Jeune Femme au Fauteuil," which was bought in at \$14,000, Henri Martin's "Femme Cousant," unsold at \$13,000 but which could have gone for three or four times that in the fall of 1989, and Albert Lebourg's "Bords de la Seine à Maisons-Laffitte," which also failed at \$13,000, were all victims of changing circumstances. There is a range in which prices have to be slashed by at least 50 to 70 percent compared with the record highs achieved between the fall of 1989 and fall 1990.

Significantly, the day was saved

for Sotheby's by two works by artists who have been least affected by speculative buying. Yves Tanguy has always been sought after by connoisseurs with in-depth understanding of the Surrealist movement. A "Surrealist landscape," of his went up to \$132,000.

Similarly the Catalan painter Joan Miró is the object of a cult, further stimulated by the booming Spanish economy. His prices, which have been soaring, owe little to hype. There was none regarding his "Personnage en Oiseau dans la Nuit" — violently expressive shapes faintly suggestive of living creatures, in vivid colors, dated March 31, 1970 — which became the success story of the week as it went up to \$363,000, more than doubling Sotheby's high estimate.

This pushed the total for the sale to more than \$1.7 million.

The most convincing evidence that raving speculation is on the retreat probably came Thursday during the highly successful Sotheby's sale of Contemporary art of post-World War II Europe. In the current climate, a \$2.2 million sale with a buy-in rate of 17.4 percent in value and roughly one-third of the lots offered is no mean achievement. This can be inferred from Christie's record in the field that afternoon when the total sold stood at a modest \$495,605, with a failure rate exceeding 38 percent in value.

Credit for Sotheby's success goes to Hughes Joffe, director of the Contemporary department. In an interview, Joffe said that when

building up his auction, which he closed in late January, he put his stakes on the Cobra movement and Spanish artists. Both, he explained, have been bypassed by speculators.

On Thursday Joffe's gamble on Spanish painters came off thanks essentially to an Antoni Tàpies of 1959. "Imprints and Holes" is a large expanse of grayish beige sand and mixed media, with four holes at the bottom, a tear in the upper right corner, and scratches here and there. It shot up to \$236,500. One of Antonio Saura's abstract compositions in the manner of action painting did very well too, at \$70,400, while another, "Self-Portrait," with a Cobra whiff, found no buyer.

The Cobra movement was well received, as things go now. Karl Appel's "Landscape" soared to

\$121,000, more than twice the price that Henry Ford 2d paid for it at Sotheby's New York on May 5, 1987. Otherwise, Ford's acquisitions proved financially unrewarding. Ager Jom's "Pauvre Toi," which cost him \$118,800 at Sotheby's London on July 2, 1987, was sold this time for \$30,200.

From Sotheby's standpoint, however, the outcome is excellent. The European market for Contemporary art remains vigorous. For the first time a mid-season sale in London outweighs the corresponding sale in New York, held on Feb. 15, when the contemporary works sold added up to only \$1.7 million. Clearly the problem here is not the lack of buyers. Paralysis through the dearth of adequate supplies is the greater threat.



Chagall being carried by the critic Abraham Efron in a detail of one of the panels.

Chagall Re-Discovered

Jewish Theater Panels Miraculously Survived Stalin

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

MARTIGNY, Switzerland — The reputation of Marc Chagall has enjoyed unquestioned popular acceptance in recent years as the public increasingly came to identify his work with a repetitive subject matter involving flying cows, topsy-turvy Eiffel Towers and levitating lovers.

But an attentive survey of his abundant production could only lead a critic to conclude that, starting in the late '30s, the artist tended to become little more than an imitator of his former self. This ultimately reflected badly even on his earlier work.

Such thoughts are depressing, of course, and I was all the more delighted to discover an exhibition that obliged me to undertake a critical reevaluation of an artist whose youthful genius has remained largely unknown as a result of the artistic blackout Stalin imposed on his country in the '20s.

The exhibition of 180 paintings, drawings and prints at the Pierre Gianadda Foundation here through June 9 includes works ranging from 1906 (when the artist was 19) to the late '20s, when he had returned to Paris. The stars of the show are the dazzling paintings he executed in 1920 for the Jewish Theater in Moscow, at the age of 33, and which are being shown here, newly restored, for the first time since they were taken down on Stalin's orders as decadent and formalistic.

Their survival is a small miracle, because a number of people took considerable risks in times when such initiatives could easily have caused them a lot of trouble. Chagall returned to Moscow in 1973, at the age of 86, and wept as he signed the paintings that had been forsaken by their confidential place of storage in the Tretyakov Gallery, for the first time in about 50 years.

The paintings for the Jewish Theater, a large space in a private apartment that had been forsaken by its wealthy owners, originally covered most of the walls, the cell-

ing and the curtain (both of the latter have since been lost). The biggest is about 8 by 3 meters (25 by 10 feet). They were restored by Alexei Kovalev and his assistants at the Tretyakov Gallery, with assistance from Christina Burrus, curator of the show, who traveled to Moscow with about 200 pounds of materials and equipment that made the restoration possible.

The result is thoroughly enchanting. Chagall's big painting is the most delightful of the lot in its scope, complexity and playful humor. At a distance the viewer first makes out large stripes of color, some bright, some pastel, which might, considering the context, be viewed as a representation of cosmic (or cultural) lines of force. But this general pattern of the world order does not stand on its own. It is overrun by a Dionysian throng of

The paintings have been recently restored by the Tretyakov Gallery.

musicians actors and acrobats, piling and fiddling until their heads fly off, leaping off the ground with their legs spread wide (the actor Solomon Mikhoels), doing the splits, and otherwise cavorting across the face of the world. Chagall himself is shown being carried by the critic Abraham Efron, who introduced the artist to Alexis Granovsky, the theater's director. A great quantity of tiny details, painted in like so many miniatures, add to its humor and vitality.

Many details are directly transposed: the flying cow, for instance, stands for something impossible, and even the odd, green-faced violinist in another painting must be regarded as a literal rendering of the Yiddish expression "griner ponim" — a green face.

Chagall's green cow had already

caused problems when the artist decorated Vitebsk on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Revolution. "Why is the cow green?" the authorities testily inquired.

Earlier works, including "The Mirror" and "The Clock," which Chagall painted in 1914 and 1915 respectively, attest to the inventiveness of his 20s. The clock is a tremendous monument that fills the whole painting, pushing the tiny human figure towards the outskirts. The enigmatic purple mirror, reflecting a tremendous lamp, dwarfs the tiny prostrate figure of a girl. They are in fact two powerful philosophical paintings.

Another source of Chagall's inspiration, pointed out by Gerard Barriere, comes from the Russian *low-bok* popular prints. In these a woman can be seen riding a colossal red and green rooster or a man flying out of his chimney with the smoke (an image that means he is bankrupt). Chagall transposed these to good effect in his work. He paints himself with his new-found love Bella, floating over the city of Vitebsk, or shows her posed on his outstretched palm. There is a series of paintings representing the sunlit world viewed from behind a window. It is like the promise of life and happiness he found in his encounter with Bella. The world outside is bordered with white-barked birches and delicious wildflowers painted with naïvely detailed application, while faint geometric forms make a transparent appearance, as though to suggest that forces are at work here that are beyond the visible.

Chagall's work shows great formal sophistication, much of it acquired during his stay in Paris during the years before World War I. But Chagall supplements his formal mastery with a great, creative and enthusiastic informality which may well stem from his family's Hassidic background.

The exhibition will be at the Schirn Kunsthalle in Frankfurt from June 15 to early August; then it goes to the National Museum of Russian Art in Leningrad in October, and eventually back to the Tretyakov Gallery.

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06300 BEAULIEU SUR MER "LA ROTONDE"

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Strains in Czechoslovakia

When they jeered and jostled Vaclav Havel, Slovak nationalists were giving a demonstration of the overheated ethnic passion that has become the leading threat to their country. Mr. Havel, the president of Czechoslovakia and a genuine democrat, is regarded in the West as a hero. But to Slovaks, at least to some of them, he has become a resented symbol of Czech influence and, as a Marxist would say, hegemony. The nationalists are now calling for secession.

Is this going to be the fate of Eastern Europe as the Soviet troops pull out — fragmentation into smaller and smaller states, each rooted in little more than the historic grievances of its ethnic majority? That is not a good climate for democratic government and civil liberties. It is also no help to economic development.

Slovak nationalism feeds on the reality that the Slovaks are outnumbered 2-to-1 by the Czechs, and the Czechs are richer. The Czechs have been a technologically skilled commercial society for generations. The Slovaks were a largely rural people until the Soviets wrenched them into a kind of industrialization that does not seem readily adaptable to market economics. In Slovakia some old-line Communists now seem to be making common cause with the nationalists, as in Serbia. That promises nothing but mischief.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Stop the Ruben Floyds

A crowd of neighbors cheered the federal agents who finally arrested Ruben Floyd for smuggling guns from Ohio to Philadelphia for resale to drug dealers and other crooks. But by the time the arrest took place, Mr. Floyd had already distributed a sizable arsenal of sophisticated weapons. His case is the latest glaring example of the need for stronger federal gun control laws. It also highlights the cynicism of President George Bush, who puts crime at the head of his domestic agenda yet ducks the most effective federal response.

According to federal law enforcement agents, Mr. Floyd found that a military-style semiautomatic gun like the Tec-9, available at Ohio gun stores for \$200, would fetch a handsome \$300 on the streets of Philadelphia. His alleged gunrunning coincided with a surge of murders in his community.

Federal officials say he is part of a deadly trend, as drug dealing in cities with tough gun restrictions fuels heavy demand for weapons from states where laws are lax. Such gunrunning violates the federal ban on interstate gun sales.

A federal law imposing a waiting period in all states between purchase and delivery of guns could help reduce the illegal gun trade. The waiting period would give the local police time to verify a purchaser's residence and background, and would inhibit interstate smuggling of the sort allegedly conducted by Ruben Floyd.

Hearings on a waiting-period bill — known as the Brady bill for James Brady, the press secretary wounded in the assassination attempt on President Reagan — began Thursday. Though opposition of the National Rifle Association remains as fervent as ever, there is hope for passage. Record homi-

A Believer In a Robust U.S. Role

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — I have been called many names, but, until I picked up last Sunday's New York Times, never a "policy monotheist." The phrase, never a "policy monotheist," is the charge that we policy monotheists are quick to draw big lessons — "theologies" — from a single experience and then wield them "like clubs to destroy political adversaries."

The experience in question is the smashing U.S. success in the Gulf war. The lesson we monotheists draw is that the United States should acknowledge its new status as the sole superpower and use its dominance to shape a world order congenial to our interests and our values.

Mr. Gelb identifies two "high priests" of the new theology: George Bush, eager for his New World Order, and Charles Krauthammer, who "goes further, calling for a policy of 'robust and difficult interventionism.'"

The president will have to fend for himself, but what disturbs Mr. Gelb about me is my article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs in which I argue this: Now that the fall of the Soviet empire has made the bipolar world unipolar, the remaining superpower should unashamedly and confidently play the part, acting unilaterally, if necessary, to defend its interests and its values abroad.

Liberals call this kind of talk post-Gulf "triumphalism." For Mr. Gelb it is just another case of intellectual opportunism: "Americans transform every success and every failure in foreign affairs into a policy doctrine."

But my argument can hardly be a post-hoc generalization from the Gulf success. The article that so disturbs Mr. Gelb is taken from the Henry M. Jackson Memorial Lecture I gave at the Capitol on September 18, 1990, half a year before the Gulf success.

The case for an interventionist America also a unipolar world could be made last September, because the new structure of the international system has nothing at all to do with Iraq. It is the direct result of the collapse of the Soviet empire. The unipolar world was consecrated last July when, at the Kohl-Gorbachev summit meeting in Stavropol, the Soviet Union coded the jewel of its European empire, East Germany, to NATO.

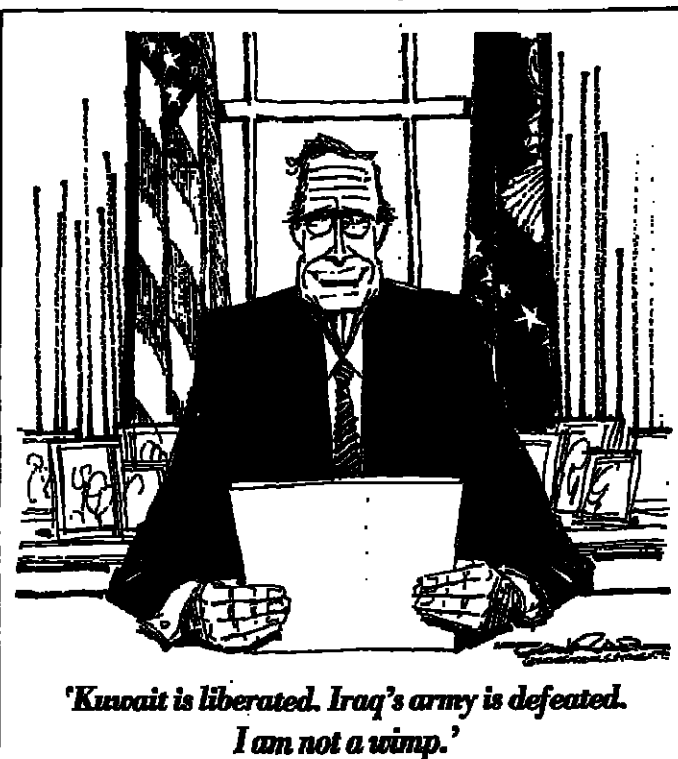
The end of the Cold War changed the structure of the world. The Gulf war simply revealed it. Before the Gulf, Germany and Japan were being touted as the new superpowers, the pillars of the new multipolar world. One hears little of that nonsense now.

Before the Gulf, American "diehards" were in full voice lamenting America's fall from its perch at the top of the world — their favorite benchmark year of the golden age — 1950. Well, in 1950 we engaged in a war with North Korea. It lasted three years, cost 54,000 American lives, and ended in a draw.

Forty-one years later we engaged in a war with Iraq. It lasted six weeks, cost some 200 American lives, and ended in a rout. If the Roman empire had declined at this rate, you'd be reading this column in Latin.

It is hardly news to say that we are living in a unipolar world. So what are Mr. Gelb and his policy polytheists objecting to? That Americans should like it — and exploit it.

But the case for welcoming and using American dominance to achieve American ends throughout the world is easily made. What is the alternative? The alternative is abdication. To whom? To the United Nations, says the "collective security" chorus. Let the Security Council police the world.



Let collective security work. What they never explain is why we should allow, indeed invite, China, France and the Soviet Union — countries indifferent to U.S. interests, when not hostile — to have a decisive say in, indeed a veto over, America's interests and those of its friends.

Another alternative is to abdicate without a successor. Let the world fend for itself. This is outright American isolationism. It did not work in the '30s. It would have brought us ruin in the Gulf. It remains, as always, an invitation to a future of chaos and disaster.

If we Americans want relative stability and tranquility in the world we are going to have to work for it. It will come neither of itself nor as a gift from the Security Council. It will only come from a U.S. foreign policy of robust and difficult interventionism.

Does that mean that the United States has to intervene everywhere? Of course not. It does mean that where its cause is just and interests are threatened, it should act — even if, as in the early days of last August, it must act unilaterally.

We have entered a period of Pax Americana. Why deny it? Every other nation would like to be in America's position. Why be embarrassed by it? Ask a Kuwaiti his opinion of Pax Americana. Or a Pole.

The tired, the poor, the huddled masses of the world who cannot gain admittance to Pax Americana through immigration hope that we might save some of it for export. We Americans should say to them: Where our interests demand it and our values permit, we will.

If intervening this way makes us high priests of policy monotheism, so be it. My robe, please.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Dose of Realpolitik In This 'New Order'

By William Pfaff

WASHINGTON — A new order in which "nations recognize the shared responsibility for freedom and justice" — as President George Bush puts it — poses questions: Which nations? What justice?

The American approach to the matter remains divided. There is an unwavering tradition of American Realpolitik, to which Mr. Bush would until now have seemed to belong. This says that governments run the world and must be dealt with whatever their character.

Mr. Bush has insisted on keeping good relations with China despite China's repression of domestic dissent. He refuses to impose serious restraints on the Soviet government for its actions against the Baltic independence movements. His coalition in the Gulf incorporated a notably repressive dictatorship, Syria, along with absolute monarchies in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, other Gulf states and Morocco.

The other American tradition is the one whose language Mr. Bush speaks when talking about his new world order: "Enduring peace must be our mission." Nations must act in concert. There must be a new dawn of freedom. This is the language of Wilsonianism, the tradition responsible for the creation of the League of Nations and the United Nations.

The realist approach is concerned with power. States are the actors in international politics, whether they rule democratically or otherwise. Peace is the product of relations among states. Concern for human rights and democracy must thus be subordinated to the need for stable, hence peaceful, interstate relations.

One does not go to war against Saddam Hussein because he is an atrocious tyrant, but because he broke a basic rule of international order

by attempting to annex Kuwait. The Wilsonian approach sees peace as the product of satisfied peoples' finding democratic fulfillment. Woodrow Wilson believed in 1918-1919 that universal national self-determination in the former Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires would produce contented new nations and a stable order. That view reflected ignorance of the real situation in those empires, but was also

Bush's new order may simply add up to making greater use of global institutions while pursuing America's national interests.

the result of a willful underestimation of the bloody-mindedness of people. Wilsonianism makes two false assumptions. The first is the Rousseauian, or Pagan, fallacy: that people are naturally virtuous and peaceful, and that it is the institutions of civilization, ignorance and prejudice which cause evil and war.

The second is that an organization of states, such as the United Nations, is in some real degree a valid expression of the popular and democratic will — a parliament of peoples. In fact, the UN is merely an assembly of governments, the vast majority of which are wholly unrepresentative, arbitrary and undemocratic.

These two American traditions (to some extent they are the traditions of most contemporary democracies) are usually reconciled through more or less conscious hypocrisy. One speaks in the language of global reform but acts according to Realpolitik. Washington thus welcomed the Beijing democratic movement in 1989 but made no serious trouble for the Chinese government after it restored order. It defended the independence of Kuwait but ignores Syria's effective annexation of Lebanon because the alternative seems to be civil war.

It is reasonable to think that Mr. Bush's new international order may simply add up to the United States' making greater use of international institutions while pursuing its national interests. If that is the case, the point of interest will then become whether those national interests are widely or narrowly defined.

However, a more ambitious version of this program has been put forward by the long-time policy counselor and official, Paul Nitze. This envisages "the accommodation and protection of diversity within a general framework of required order." It would make more use of international institutions, but it also speaks of the United States with its "first-class military potential" and other national strengths, directing its power "to the support of order and diversity."

Although unclear, this would seem a sophisticated formulation of the idea of the United States as world policeman, pursuing more than simple national interest. It rests on the familiar assumption that we Americans are qualified for such a role because we are not like the others. Mr. Nitze told his audience at West Point in November that the United States is "unique" in having "no territorial or ideological ambitions."

Is this really true? Does the United States not have the ideological ambition of promoting democratic political institutions and values? Mr. Bush, and others as well, certainly proclaim such an ambition, faithful to the Wilsonian tradition. It is difficult to believe that the American public would accept a policy of military interventions abroad directed merely to the defense of "order and diversity."

The debate in the end comes down to the old fundamental one of American interventionism, believers in America's exception from the international rules, and in some version of Wilsonian reform, versus those of the "isolationists" who say that past interventionism has distracted the United States from its true challenges of national quality, and threatens to continue to do so — who maintain that the character and quality of a nation's society is what gives it lasting influence, while international "order" is a chimera.

The debate over the future of American policy is well begun in Washington. The striking thing about it is the extent to which it merely is finding new language to express a disagreement over the American relationship to the external world that has been alive since the 18th century.

International Herald Tribune.
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A Scapegoat Gets Her Day in Court

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — April Gaspie has finally had her day in court. Still, it is far from certain that the point of her ordeal has sunk in.

Ms. Gaspie, a respected Foreign Service professional, had the mixed fortune to be U.S. ambassador to Iraq when, last July, Saddam Hussein commenced his war dance over Kuwait. As the senior American official in Baghdad, it became her duty to impress on the Iraqi dictator the dangers of attacking a smaller neighbor. And by her account, she did so in no uncertain terms.

She was, however, permitted only one personal interview with Saddam, on July 25, a week before he invaded Kuwait. He was angry but also "humbled," she said, by hard evidence that U.S. forces would react vigorously if he attacked.

It is with the disgraceful aftermath of that meeting, however, that our story really begins. Until Ms. Gaspie was sprung from State Department concealment to tell her story to two congressional committees this week, the prevailing version of that critical meeting had been distorted by two elements.

One was Iraqi mendacity. Baghdad had doctored the transcript. The other was the usual scapegoating by pundits and politicians.

When Saddam released the faulty transcript, Ms. Gaspie's critics had pounced on her remark that "we have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflicts, like your border disagreement with Kuwait." Could she have said anything so misleading? She does not deny saying it. It was a

simple fact. The United States has "no opinion" — that is, no policy — on "Arab-Arab" border disputes, of which any authoritative count there are more than 30.

Indeed, nothing would more quickly alarm congressional or editorial opinion than hearing an ambassador threaten to whistle up Stormin' Norman and the U.S. Marines every time an obscure border dispute threatened to heat up.

The ambassador now adds that she had prefaced that statement about "Arab-Arab conflicts" by warning Saddam that he would be very unwise to settle his differences with Kuwait, or others, by violence. That is the part the Iraqis cut out.

Even the most credulous journalist might have suspected that a regime unscrupulous enough to gas its own people would be capable of doctored a transcript. But no. When the phony document appeared, obviously intended to portray Saddam as a victim of U.S. deception, open season was declared — not on Saddam but on April Gaspie.

It was the usual story. A weak-kneed diplomat and her fuzzy-minded State Department superiors had failed to give the aggressor timely warning, so here we were with a war on our hands. It was almost America's fault. No need to ponder what dark impulses on Saddam's part had confounded our illusions or expectations or if he would behave rationally or intelligently.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Iraq's Political Liberation: A Great Day, If We Allow It

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Brace yourself. Some of the very experts who told us that Saddam Hussein would fight in the desert for months, maybe years, and would slaughter thousands of Americans, but that somehow this martial monster would crumble if we avoided war and just kept the embargo, that Muslims from Damascus to Detroit would rise up if Iraq were attacked, these same experts are again advising American readers, television viewers and President George Bush about what we ought to do, or not to do, about this same Saddam.

This time they tell us that we must rush out of Iraq right away lest we get stuck in Iraqi politics, that we should not do much more about eliminating Saddam than talk him, but not very much, that we must not help the rebels, that fostering democracy in Iraq is not our business, that we must not destroy the "centralizing" force in the

country, which — what do you know — turns out to be the same Ba'ath Party through which Saddam slaughtered his countrymen for so long. And they tell us we must make sure that Iraq remains forever "unified."

Would you believe it? All of a sudden it becomes our job to boycott the people who have risen against Saddam. It becomes our duty to make sure that Iraq, which was cobbled together after World War I by European foreign agents, remains inviolably one down the ages, something like a new Jerusalem.

The new threat-word is "Lebanonization." We are supposed to be terrified of the idea that Iraq might split up. Remember "body bags"? Or how "the streets" — meaning the Arab world — were "reconciling" with "reconciliation" against the coalition for "humiliating" Saddam?

Would any of these experts have said just before the fall of Berlin that the Nazi Party should be kept together as a centralizing force lest Germany break up? Or warned against trying to kill Hitler lest his sympathizers abroad be fearfully annoyed?

Of course not. But then the Germans were Europeans while all we have in the Middle East is a bunch of Sunnis and Shiites and Kurds running around — who knows them? — and anyway they will never understand democracy, what a thought.

We do not have to jump into the trap of trying to manage Iraq's political life or keep troops there forever. And with common sense we can avoid the danger of being lost in the great burning political desert of the Middle East. That is the hatred of Arab against Arab, Muslim against Muslim, created and cultivated by the same monarchies, dictatorships and religious state-tenders who fire Arab hatred of Jews and foreigners.

Our responsibilities are three, all within our capabilities. First is to give the Iraqi rebels a chance to get to Saddam before he massacres them with the heavy weapons he still commands — get at him, overturn him and, praise the thought, kill him.

Denying Saddam full use of those weapons by air attack is militarily feasible but morally inescapable. Thousands of Iraqi civilians died in the war caused by his aggression.

Now we should not permit him to use his remaining armed power to exact a further price against his own people. Most of those weapons were sold to him by Western and Communist nations, the money courtesy of America's present Arab allies.

Mr. Bush has ordered Iraqi planes and helicopter gunships grounded. For this he deserves the appreciation of the world. Now Saddam should be ordered not to use his artillery and tanks to crush the rebels. Perhaps that would encourage his generals to gather close around him, revolvers finally in hand.

The Muddle They Call the Middle East

UNTIL this century, nobody talked about the Middle East because neither the term nor the states in the region existed. Both were the work of the victors in World War I — the true begetters of the furies that still rage.

The term "Middle East" was coined in 1901 by Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, the celebrated American advocate of naval power. It was popularized in 1916 by Sir Mark Sykes, a British member of Parliament. As a part-time diplomat he also negotiated the secret Sykes-Picot agreement, which defined spheres of influence in a soon-to-be-partitioned Ottoman Empire.

The initial designer of the Middle East was Britain's redoubtable war minister, Lord Kitchener, who proposed indirect colonial hegemony, relying on indigenous kings and emirs to carry out British wishes.

After Kitchener died on a torpedoed cruiser in 1916, his expansionist aims were eagerly taken up by David Lloyd George. Liberating oppressed peoples in the rotting Ottoman Empire was emotionally appealing to the Welsh Liberal; so was the Zionist dream of restoring Jews to their ancient homeland. The result was a British promise to establish a "national home" for Jews in Palestine, and the stapling together of virtual protectorates in Iraq, Transjordan, Kuwait, the small Gulf states, Syria and Lebanon — the latter two grudgingly yielded to French control. The new states, however, were less nations than swarming eddies of discontented peoples who generally despised their Western overlords.

Lacking legitimacy, the new order was challenged by rebellions. British rule in the Middle East became a holding operation, ending in piecemeal retreat. The gloomy words of Colonel Edward House, Woodrow Wilson's confidant, were prescient: "They are making a breeding place for future war."

Yet the lines drawn in the sand then have this merit: They are in place. Any radical changes would only sow fresh discord.

— Karl E. Meyer, The New York Times.

Other Comment

Iraq: Avoid This Quagmire

The United States controls the skies over Iraq, but it does not control the political situation on the ground and it would be wise not even to try. The insurrections by Shiites in the southeastern part of the country and Kurds in the north may yet help bring about Saddam Hussein's fall. But any open interference by the United States would in the end be counterproductive.

The civil war is not what President Bush had in mind when he called for Saddam Hussein's ouster. What he hoped was that some frustrated general would bring Baghdad new leadership through the relatively quick mechanism of a coup d'etat.

Some would argue that it is not the method by which Saddam is driven from power that is important, only the outcome. But there will not be just a single outcome if the rebels succeed; there will be many. Fore-

most is the chance that Iraq might fragment. Certainly the United States should be ready to enforce its warning to Saddam not to use chemical weapons against his domestic enemies. Certainly, since American forces and their allies continue to hold more than 15 percent of Iraqi territory, it should be prepared to render humanitarian assistance to the nearby victims of the fighting. Beyond that it is easier to say what Washington should not do. It should not ally itself with the rebellious Shiites or Kurds, because what they want is in conflict with the goal of preserving a unitary Iraq. Nor should Washington become the champion of one or another of the many exiled anti-Saddam factions, none of which can plausibly claim to be committedly anti-authoritarian. History's clear lesson is that Westerners can't decide the politics of Arab countries. Especially in Iraq, that is a quagmire to be avoided.

— Los Angeles Times.

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An era of political and social change in Central Europe has altered the educational systems in Germany and Austria. They now have new target groups, new diplomas and, most important, a new approach to a school's responsibilities.

At Schule Birklehof, environmentalism has been the subject of recent school projects.



The outward signs of change in Germany's and Austria's schools are dramatic. Hosts of high-school students accompany containers full of badly needed goods to the Soviet Union; newly built classrooms are filled with executives poring over language textbooks; English-language schools open for business in the former East Germany.

The internal changes are less immediately apparent, but almost revolutionary in their scope. The reign of the Abitur as the only respected school-leaving certificate has come to an end through the growing acceptance of the international baccalaureate. Demographics, the rise of German as a major business language and stepped-up exchange programs have made the multinational classroom an all-grade, all-season phenomenon.

Most important, the dual educational system has finally become a reality in Germany. Once appendages

The multinational classroom has become an all-grade, all-season phenomenon

of the nation's elementary schools, *Gymnasien* and universities, Germany's clusters of international and alternative schools have grown steadily in number and reputation.

At the three Kurt Hahn schools (Salem, Birklehof and Louisenlund) actively working for a better society has been part of the curriculum from the start. Their founder, Kurt Hahn (1886-1974), believed that helping the poor and disadvantaged was an integral part of educating the "whole person," a credo later incorporated into Gordonstoun, the Scottish school founded by Mr. Hahn in 1934.

The student traffic to and from the Soviet Union has been brisk recently at Schule Schloss Salem. While the Salemites have been organizing convoys of food and medicine to destinations north of Moscow, the school,

which is located in the rolling hills on the German side of Lake Constance, has been receiving exchange students from Georgia.

The Abitur has always been more than an advanced high school diploma. Besides entitling a student to university study, it symbolized entrance into the better-educated and more prosperous classes of German society.

Says Theodore W. Rowley, headmaster of the Salzburg International Preparatory School: "The international baccalaureate has been accepted by Austrian authorities for a while. It is subject to European-wide standards and accepted in most of Europe. It is in Germany, especially in southern Germany, that resistance has been so great."

This resistance at Salem well know. They have fought a successful battle to permit native Germans to take the IB within Germany. Far to the north, Louisenlund, located on the eastern coast of Schleswig-Holstein, has also gone international. Students at Louisenlund can now learn English history in English or take courses in Business French, which culminate in an examination in Paris.

Reducing man's impact on nature has become a chief concern of German society, and this is reflected in many of its schools. At Schule Birklehof, in the Black Forest, inventory was taken recently of its systems. During the past year, as part of an exercise in practical ecological thinking, the students swarmed over the school, investigating everything from the use of electrical power to how food arrived at the school — and left it in the form of garbage. "All subjects dear to any school director's heart," says Headmistress Gertrud Hildebrand.

Stiftung Landschulheim am Solling, situated in the rolling hills of Lower Saxony, is well-known from Leipzig to as far afield as Buenos Aires — the school is actively recruiting scholarship students from the former East Germany and has traditionally been a favorite with South American students since it offers an extensive program in Spanish. Its peaceful setting doesn't remove it from an active engagement in world issues; the environmental crisis, migration from the East and the legacy of German history have all been recent subjects for study.

Two international schools are combining the security of the European system with the dynamism and openness of American-style education, offering on-site language study in a schedule tailored to foreign needs.

In the case of Schiller University, the sun of Florida can be combined with the culture of London — or seven other locations. Its more than 1,500 students from 120 countries are free to transfer from one campus to another during their undergraduate and graduate studies. One campus is in Heidelberg and serves as headquarters of the university. Another is in Engelberg, Switzerland, where students can earn a master's degree in international hotel and tourism management. Schiller University's program of study is accredited by American authorities.

Both Schiller University and the Salzburg International Preparatory School are meeting a growing need of multinational students for "non-local" education. Children of international executives who have begun

their education at an international school in Saudi Arabia, for instance, can continue at the Salzburg International Preparatory School's grade 8-12 American high school program before going on to either American or international universities.

For Americans coming to Europe, as well as for a wide range of other nationalities, the Salzburg International Language School, an associate of the Salzburg International Preparatory School, has designed 12-week or shorter periods of instruction at all levels, primarily in German but also in French, English and Italian. Both Salzburg schools offer a varied series of educational trips. Darmstadt's Studio Mondiale takes a direct approach to language training. Martin Beck, its director, says: "Our first priority is to get the students talking. We believe that grammar can be learned as a natural part of normal speech. Our goal is to give our students, who usually come to us for three or four weeks during vacation, a taste of the language and the culture."

The growing importance of German as a language used in business and travel is to be seen in the number of schools of English that have made German equally important parts of their curricula. The OISE was founded 18 years ago as the Oxford Intensive School of English. Today, the school, which is headquartered in scenic Bad Homburg and represented in more than 20 cities throughout Germany, uses the wide range of language teaching skills it has developed for its "German in Germany" program, which is addressed to students, young adults and professionals.

"Business German" and "Language and Your Job, 1992" are two of Studio Mondiale's offerings. The growing popularity of business-oriented language courses has much to do with the impending union of European Community economies.

The gleaming new DID Deutsch-Institut in Frankfurt is a language center for business people only. Patronized by Lufthansa, among other companies, it is part of the Euro-Sprachschulen/DID (Deutsch in Deutschland) group of educational institutes. This network covers all of Germany and every kind of need, both for foreigners coming to the country and Germans wishing to go abroad. It maintains a counseling center providing information on the hundreds of American universities (including Schiller University) offering programs leading to a master's degree in business administration.

Euro-Sprachschule's programs include summer language camps in eastern Germany, started in summer 1990 and ready to swing into full action this summer. Another approach comes from the Europa Sprachclub, which is based in Stuttgart and offers a full range of language courses. "German at a teacher's home" combines the benefits of staying in a private home with the availability of a teacher on a 24-hour basis.

Settings are important when one is learning a foreign language. In the case of Linguothek, the proper environs include both the physical surroundings — Hamburg's gracious downtown — and the linguistic ones. North Germans are proud of the inherent purity of their language, thus giving the proper underpinning to the students coming to the institute for its range of intensive study, individual and summer courses.

One of Germany's oldest and most established schools in the field of design is the Blocherer Schule, located in Munich. Founded by the mother of the present owner, Annemarie Freifrau Loeffelholz von Colberg, as a school of graphic arts, it has gradually expanded its scope to include interior design.

Newest on the scene is the International School Berlin-Potsdam, located on a waterfront site just southwest of Berlin. "We'll be starting up in the summer," says Matthias Trüper, the school's future director. Its teachers come from such respected institutes as Berlin's Kennedy School, and it will offer study in English from preschool through grade 12, leading to the international baccalaureate.

The Goethe-Institut, always an international beacon for German culture, is active in a variety of roles around the globe.

In Eastern Europe, for an ever-increasing number of former teachers of Russian, the Goethe-Institut is the organization providing them with a new subject (German) to teach and thus a new way of making a living.

In Western Europe, for young office personnel, the organization is associated with improved career chances through training programs in Business German.

In Athens, where the Goethe-Institut holds seminars and educational programs on environmental protection, it is linked to better living conditions and the fight against pollution.

In South Korea, at the largest foreign trade fair Germany will participate in this year — TechnoGerm — the Goethe-Institut recently staged seminars on Germany's system of occupational education, as well as exhibitions of contemporary art and concerts by German orchestras.

This advertising section was written by Terry Swartzberg, a free-lance journalist based in Munich.

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Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12	10	8	6	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274	276	278	280	282	284	286	288	290	292	294	296	298	300	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	318	320	322	324	326	328	330	332	334	336	338	340	342	344	346	348	350	352	354	356	358	360	362	364	366	368	370	372	374	376	378	380	382	384	386	388	390	392	394	396	398	400	402	404	406	408	410	412	414	416	418	420	422	424	426	428	430	432	434	436	438	440	442	444	446	448	450	452	454	456	458	460	462	464	466	468	470	472	474	476	478	480	482	484	486	488	490	492	494	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	514	516	518	520	522	524	526	528	530	532	534	536	538	540	542	544	546	548	550	552	554	556	558	560	562	564	566	568	570	572	574	576	578	580	582	584	586	588	590	592	594	596	598	600	602	604	606	608	610	612	614	616	618	620	622	624	626	628	630	632	634	636	638	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658	660	662	664	666	668	670	672	674	676	678	680	682	684	686	688	690	692	694	696	698	700	702	704	706	708	710	712	714	716	718	720	722	724	726	728	730	732	734	736	738	740	742	744	746	748	750	752	754	756	758	760	762	764	766	768	770	772	774	776	778	780	782	784	786	788	790	792	794	796	798	800	802	804	806	808	810	812	814	816	818	820	822	824	826	828	830	832	834	836	838	840	842	844	846	848	850	852	854	856	858	860	862	864	866	868	870	872	874	876	878	880	882	884	886	888	890	892	894	896	898	900	902	904	906	908	910	912	914	916	918	920	922	924	926	928	930	932	934	936	938	940	942	944	946	948	950	952	954	956	958	960	962	964	966	968	970	972	974	976	978	980	982	984	986	988	990	992	994	996	998	1000
12	10	8	6	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274	276	278	280	282	284	286	288	290	292	294	296	298	300	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	318	320	322	324	326	328	330	332	334	336	338	340	342	344	346	348	350	352	354	356	358	360	362	364	366	368	370	372	374	376	378	380	382	384	386	388	390	392	394	396	398	400	402	404	406	408	410	412	414	416	418	420	422	424	426	428	430	432	434	436	438	440	442	444	446	448	450	452	454	456	458	460	462	464	466	468	470	472	474	476	478	480	482	484	486	488	490	492	494	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	514	516	518	520	522	524	526	528	530	532	534	536	538	540	542	544	546	548	550	552	554	556	558	560	562	564	566	568	570	572	574	576	578	580	582	584	586	588	590	592	594	596	598	600	602	604	606	608	610	612	614	616	618	620	622	624	626	628	630	632	634	636	638	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658	660	662	664	666	668	670	672	674	676	678	680	682	684	686	688	690	692	694	696	698	700	702	704	706	708	710	712	714	716	718	720	722	724	726	728	730	732	734	736	738	740	742	744	746	748	750	752	754	756	758	760	762	764	766	768	770	772	774	776	778	780	782	784	786	788	790	792	794	796	798	800	802	804	806	808	810	812	814	816	818	820	822	824	826	828	830	832	834	836	838	840	842	844	846	848	850	852	854	856	858	860	862	864	866	868	870	872	874	876	878	880	882	884	886	888	890	892	894	896	898	900	902	904	906	908	910	912	914	916	918	920	922	924	926	928	930	932	934	936	938	940	942	944	946	948	950	952	954	956	958	960	962	964	966	968	970	972	974	976	978	980	982	984	986	988	990	992	994	996	998	1000

Line	Code	Unit	Rate	Amount	Balance	Remarks
1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100
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been redefined.
Park Avenue.



impressed.



Oldsmobile



BUICK



Cadillac

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General Motors North America		Postfach 1362, D-6000	
1974	1975	1976	1977
1978	1979	1980	1981
1982	1983	1984	1985
1986	1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992	1993
1994	1995	1996	1997
1998	1999	2000	2001
2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024	2025
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2094	2095	2096	2097
2098	2099	2100	2101
2102	2103	2104	2105
2106	2107	2108	2109
2110	2111	2112	2113
2114	2115	2116	2117
2118	2119	2120	2121
2122	2123	2124	2125
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2130	2131	2132	2133
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2162	2163	2164	2165
2166	2167	2168	2169
2170	2171	2172	2173
2174	2175	2176	2177
2178	2179	2180	2181
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2198	2199	2200	2201
2202	2203	2204	2205
2206	2207	2208	2209
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2222	2223	2224	2225
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2234	2235	2236	2237
2238	2239	2240	2241
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2246	2247	2248	2249
2250	2251	2252	2253
2254	2255	2256	2257
2258	2259	2260	2261
2262	2263	2264	2265
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2274	2275	2276	2277
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2282	2283	2284	2285
2286	2287	2288	2289
2290	2291	2292	2293
2294	2295	2296	2297
2298	2299	2300	2301
2302	2303	2304	2305
2306	2307	2308	2309
2310	2311	2312	2313
2314	2315	2316	2317

Annual Vehicles at GM Service GmbH
Russelsheim, Germany.

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صلى الله عليه وسلم

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 23-24, 1991

Page 9

ECONOMIC SCENE

Small U.S. Firms Stung By Soviet Union's Delays

NEW YORK — Zeran-Bernal Group Inc. of New Berlin, Wis., a medium-size maker of paper-handling equipment, has been stung by its share of deadbeats. But company executives say that in all their years of running a business they have never faced a debtor as recalcitrant as the Soviet Union.

Zeran delivered equipment last year to two Soviet factories that make food containers, one in Minsk and the other in Kishinev. The company says it has since spent \$20,000 on lawyers for dunning letters, but it has not received any of the \$32 million promised in its contract with Tekhnosport, a Moscow foreign-trade organization.

The first payments were due in September, the last payments at the end of 1990. "We've written a lot of letters, but we haven't gotten any response," said Kenneth N. Allan, the project manager for Zeran, a division of Stevens Graphics Corp. of Texas. He said the outstanding Soviet bill represented more than a year's sales for Zeran, which makes machinery that folds cartons.

Zeran is not alone. The Commerce Department says about 20 other companies are owed money for goods delivered to the Soviet Union. Such overdue bills total more than \$100 million, and many of the debts are about a year old. Zeran is owed the most money by far and is by far the least experienced in trade with the Soviet Union.

The companies affected are all small and medium-size ones that specialize in providing hard to obtain equipment, like electronic and scientific gear, on short notice. Experts say the Soviet Union has been more careful about paying large companies for fear of jeopardizing long-term business relationships.

While the smaller companies do not carry the weight of an International Business Machines Corp., they fill important niches in the \$3 billion in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

Overdue bills total more than \$100 million, and many are about a year old.

Britain Cuts Rates After a 0.1% Drop In Retail Prices

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government cut interest rates by half a point on Friday despite worse than expected inflation figures showing a meager 0.1 percent drop in the February retail price index, the smallest decline in four months.

The action underlined the current tension between the need to bring inflation down and the political requirement to ease the economic squeeze in the run-up to the next general election, which must be called within the next 15 months, analysts pointed out.

"A cynic could understand why the government announced the interest rate cut several hours before the inflation figures were released," said Michael Saunders of Salomon Brothers.

The analysts said Friday's figures cast some doubt on whether the government could get interest rates down to 10 or 11 percent by the fourth quarter, as many hope.

The Bank of England cut interest rates to 12.5 percent. The move was widely expected since the government announced a relatively tight budget three days ago.

It was the third half-point reduction since Feb. 14. British interest

rates began their decline from a peak of 15 percent last October, when a 1 percent cut accompanied the decision to join the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

But the positive impact of Friday morning's announcement on interest rates was mitigated somewhat.

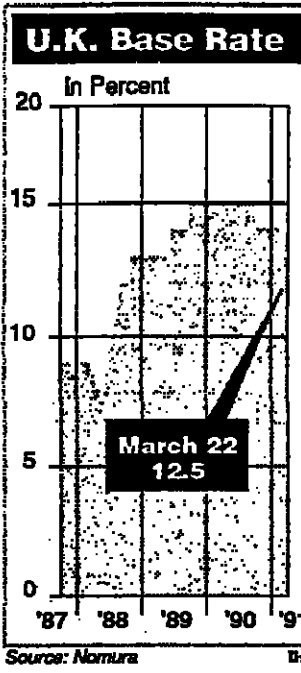
Dollar gains in Europe despite bank selling, Page 10.

later in the day, when February retail price data indicated that the fight against inflation might prove tougher than hoped.

In February, the annual rate of inflation dropped only 0.1 percent to 8.9 percent. Underlying inflation, which excludes mortgage interest payments and local government taxation, actually rose from 7.4 percent to 7.5 percent.

The underlying rate is considered a more accurate comparison with Continental inflation rates. Economists and market analysts had expected a fall to 8.7 percent for the RPI and to 7.2 for the underlying figure.

"Cutting interest rates on the same day they released these terrible inflation numbers will undermine the credibility the govern-



8 Billion FF Stock Swap To Make Paribas a Force In Construction Industry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French investment bank Paribas rattled the construction industry on Friday with an offer to absorb the world's third-largest cement maker, Ciments Français.

But investors gave a cool reception to its daring attempt to raise its profile in the building industry.

Paribas shares slumped 26.60 francs (\$4.74), or 5.3 percent, to 473.40 francs as the market digested news that the company planned to issue up to 25 percent more shares to pay for the deal. At Friday's price, this would amount to 8.2 billion French francs.

In a complicated stock-swap offer, Paribas announced it was seeking to place control of Ciments Français in the hands of Poliet, which is France's largest building-materials and related construction group, and 40 percent owned by Paribas.

Paribas offered one of its own shares for every Ciments Français share — representing a premium for Ciments shareholders of about 24 percent — and promised to place control of the Ciments Fran-

cais shares it obtained in the hands of Poliet.

The restructuring would create one of the world's largest construction-materials groups, with sales of 35 billion francs in the cement, woodworking materials, concrete and distribution sectors.

It would be France's largest maker of heavy building materials, surpassing the current leader, Lafarge, a cement producer, industry analysts said.

Officials said the deal will require Paribas to issue as many as 23 million new shares, increasing its equity capital by as much as 25 percent.

The deal will have the side effect of increasing the stake that the insurance group AXA holds in Paribas to about 7.5 percent from just under 5 percent, AXA officials said.

By exchanging its 16.5 percent stake in Ciments Français for Paribas shares at a premium, AXA said it expects to pocket a net capital gain of one billion francs.

AXA said that by responding positively to the public tender for an exchange of shares, it is strengthening its stake in Paribas to reach the

level of other major Paribas shareholders.

Pierre Conso, chairman of Ciments Français, said his group — which had sales of 15.5 billion francs and net attributable profit of 975 million francs last year — supported the deal.

"We cannot stand still in coming years," he told a news conference, adding that Paribas would offer Ciments the capital it needed to expand overseas while ensuring the firm a degree of independence.

Poliet's chairman, Jean-Pierre Germet, said the deal would raise his group's profile, making it easier to expand overseas and to recruit top-notch workers.

Poliet is France's leading distributor of building materials and its top maker of wood-working materials and mortar.

Paribas said because of the change in Poliet's structure after the deal, it would offer Poliet stockholders the chance to exchange five Poliet shares for six Paribas shares, representing a premium of about 16 percent.

Currently Ciments Français does half of its business overseas. (Reuters, AFP)

LEG ENOUKOV, the deputy representative in New York for Vneshekonbank, the Soviet bank responsible for foreign exchange, said the payment delays were an accidental offshoot of his country's first steps toward economic restructuring.

"We are in the initial phase," Mr. Enoukov said. "People are accustomed to receiving state support. They have to change their mentality."

Soviet officials say it is difficult to estimate the total commercial debt arrears, but they say that the bills are gradually being repaid and that the situation has not worsened since November.

Now, behind Zeran's lead, at least eight companies have agreed to pool their knowledge on trading with the Soviet Union in a determined effort to collect what they are owed.

Trade experts said companies in Germany, Italy and other European countries that were owed money on Soviet contracts were bailed out when their governments extended credit to the Soviet Union, with part of the money designated to pay the bills due the companies. But the experts say there is little likelihood the United States will be extending new credit to the Soviet Union soon, because of Moscow's crackdown on the independence movements in the Baltics.

Until recently in the Soviet Union, contracts involving a foreign company could take years to negotiate. The Soviet side would usually be represented by a foreign-trade office, while the foreign company would be represented by an import-export company. But since a contract was signed, payment from a central bank in Moscow was sure and certain.

Now, trade experts say, the Soviet agencies have more freedom to make quick business agreements with foreigners, but those agencies have to find the hard currency to pay for the goods and services. A shortage of hard currency has in the past year caused repeated reports of delayed Soviet bill payments around the world.

Coffee Trade Volatile as Brazil Halts Its Exports

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was the kind of news speculators love: vague and too late to check.

Late Thursday, Brazil announced that it was suspending new licenses for coffee exports and was considering rejoining the quota-setting coffee cartel. Without any attribution, Reuters reported from Brazil that the news had "astounded" coffee producers and quoted traders as saying it would send coffee prices sharply higher.

It did — for a few hours only.

Coffee prices, which closed Thursday night at 95 cents a pound on New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, opened Friday morning at 99.25 cents and quickly shot up to \$1 before falling at midday to 92 cents. Coffee closed at 93.5 cents.

In London, robusta futures for May delivery hit \$570 (1,200) a ton, up \$90 from Thursday's close, but then fell back sharply on the news that Brazil would try to reopen export registrations as soon as possible. May futures ended at \$597 a ton, up \$17.

[The Federation of Brazilian Coffee Exporters urged the Commodities Futures Trading Commission to investigate what it alleged were suspicious speculative movements in the New York coffee futures market before the government's announcement. Reuters reported from Rio de Janeiro.]

"It was speculators reacting, saying 'Here's a chance to make some money,'" said Rex Dull, a coffee economist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "But I really can't see where the panic is in the market."

Even from the first announcement, there was little chance of any increase in the price consumers pay for coffee because there is a glut of coffee beans on the market.

"Right now consumer stocks are double what they were a year ago," said Judy Ganes, senior commodities analyst for Merrill Lynch Co.

Although prices ended lower, it was a frantic trading day on the New York exchange, which set a record of 19,964 contracts during the day. On a normal day, the exchange concludes 8,000 contracts.

"It certainly has been really nuts in the coffee market," said Celeste Georgakis, an analyst with Cargill International Services, a New York-based commodity trading house.

She added that the industry was "very skeptical" that the reports from Brazil would drastically alter coffee supply in the world.

Brazil aided in that skepticism by reporting that the suspension of new coffee export licenses would be temporary while it decides whether to issue the permits on a monthly basis or continue its present practice of issuing them yearly. Further, a closer look at the announcement showed that Brazil still must settle the differences that caused it to bolt the quota-setting International Coffee Organization July 1989 before it could rejoin the group.

Brazil is widely blamed for scuttling the quota system in 1989 by refusing to give up any of its 30 percent share of the global market.

Mr. Dull said that "the market overreacted" to the announcement from Brazil, assuming that it would limit its own exports and immediately rejoin the quota-setting ICO.

"Brazil has to export coffee to earn foreign exchange," Mr. Dull said. "The Brazilian's finances are such that they can't withhold coffee off the market for any length of time."

Kuwait Isn't Ready Yet for U.S. Help

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

Since the end of the war against Iraq, American businesses and workers have rushed to try to grab a piece of the multibillion-dollar job of rebuilding Kuwait.

But despite thousands of hours of telephone calls and millions of dollars spent seeking Kuwaiti business, most companies and individuals are finding that information is scarce and job opportunities are limited. In fact, the bulk of the work is being channeled through a handful of large corporations with long-standing ties in the Gulf, limiting opportunities for newcomers.

As a result, smaller companies eager to pursue work in Kuwait say they are running into a wall of recorded messages and unhelpful bureaucrats that creates uncertainty and frustration.

Big companies that have been lined up for construction and oil-field jobs in Kuwait, like Bechtel Corp. and Brown & Root Inc., a subsidiary of Halliburton Co., have been deluged with thousands of phone calls a day from interested

companies and workers. But even most of the big concerns have signed only letters of intent with Kuwait, not firm contracts.

Among the few businesses capturing in quickly are some mastercap operators who have set up "900" telephone numbers that offer put-and-take lists of companies with rebuilding contracts in Kuwait and that vaguely dangle the prospect of employment.

The calls can cost \$100 or more. But they generally dispense information that can be found free from places like the Commerce Department or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, according to James McIlhenny, president of the Council of Better Business Bureaus in Washington.

The experience of John James, the president of the International Trade Exchange, a consulting firm based in Maine that helps put U.S. suppliers in contact with foreign distributors, is typical of many companies.

Like many others, he found that calling the number for the Department of Commerce's Gulf Reconstruction Center yielded busy sig-

Kuwait-Bound

Companies with letters of intent or contracts for work or equipment supplies in Kuwait.

AT&T	Telecommunications
Aramco	Oil field work force
Bechtel	Oil field management
Caterpillar	Heavy equipment
Chrysler	Vehicles
FMC	Heavy equipment
Ford	Vehicles
G.M.	Vehicles
Mitel	Telecommunications
Motorola	Telecommunications
O'Brien Gols	Oil field
Simpson	firefighting
Raytheon	Airport equipment
Waste Management	Waste removal

Source: Commerce Department, NYT

ing to manage the emergency phase of the rebuilding program, or the Kuwaiti government.

The companies themselves have recorded messages to handle all the telephone inquiries, instructing the caller to send in a personal résumé or company profile.

Mr. James sent an employee to Washington in search of information. The employee found that Kuwait's emergency recovery office was the first floor of a Kuwaiti doctor's office, where a receptionist hands out a photocopy of form. Its instructions had a familiar ring: Individuals should return with a resume, while company representatives should come back with a corporate profile or catalogue.

At the Kuwaiti Embassy, he was told that no visas for business travel to Kuwait would even be accepted for another month or so. And applicants need to line up a Kuwaiti sponsor to get in.

Eying a couple of thousand dollars' worth of telephone, travel and hotel bills, Mr. James has learned

Bonn Makes Credit Plea For Soviets

FRANKFURT — A senior German official called Friday for the abolition of credit restrictions imposed on the Soviet Union by the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

At the behest of the United States, the bank's statutes stipulate that Moscow can only borrow as much money as it has deposited with the bank as capital.

Horst Köhler, state secretary at the Finance Ministry, told bankers in Frankfurt: "It ought to be possible to lift the present credit restriction on the Soviet Union in the European Bank. I, at any event, shall be pressing for this."

Throughout the deterioration of the Soviet economy in the last several years, Bonn has been sensitive to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's personal situation because it has wanted to support the man who made German reunification possible.

Analysts in Germany have long maintained, furthermore, that if Mr. Gorbachev were brought low because of economic chaos, the Deutsche mark and the Frankfurt stock exchange would suffer.

The reconstruction bank, which will be inaugurated in London next month, aims to help Eastern Europe meet the challenges of the transition to democracy.

Its president-elect, Jacques Attali, declined to comment on the debate about Soviet loans. At a presentation in Frankfurt, he said the bank's board would decide the issue in due course.

But in his speech Mr. Attali said, "The Soviet economy is on the brink of anarchy." He said that

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

	March 22	March 21	March 20
Australia	1.652	1.651	1.650
Belgium	36.33	36.32	36.31
Canada	1.324	1.323	1.322
Denmark	13.46	13.45	13.44
France	166.35	166.34	166.33
Germany	1.936	1.935	1.934
Italy	1.936	1.935	1.934
Japan	163.62	163.61	163.60
Netherlands	2.203	2.202	2.201
Sweden	10.46	10.45	10.44
Switzerland	1.736	1.735	1.734
U.K.	1.936	1.935	1.934
U.S.	1.936	1.935	1.934

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

Other Dollar Values

	March 22	March 21	March 20
Australia	1.652	1.651	1.650
Canada	1.324	1.323	1.322
Denmark	13.46	13.45	13.44
France	166.35	166.34	166.33
Germany	1.936	1.935	1.934
Italy	1.936	1.935	1.934
Japan	163.62	163.61	163.60
Netherlands	2.203	2.202	2.201
Sweden	10.46	10.45	10.44
Switzerland	1.736	1.735	1.734
U.K.	1.936	1.935	1.934
U.S.	1.936	1.935	1.934

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	March 22	March 21	March 20
1 month	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
3 months	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
6 months	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
1 year	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

Key Money Rates

	March 22	March 21	March 20
U.S. Treasury	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
U.S. Treasury	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
U.S. Treasury	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
U.S. Treasury	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

Asian Dollar Deposits

	March 22	March 21	March 20
1 month	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
3 months	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
6 months	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
1 year	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

U.S. Money Market Funds

	March 22	March 21	March 20
Mutual Shares	1.150	1.149	1.148
Mutual Shares	1.150	1.149	1.148
Mutual Shares	1.150	1.149	1.148
Mutual Shares	1.150	1.149	1.148

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

GOLD

	March 22	March 21	March 20
Gold	380.00	379.50	379.00
Gold	380.00	379.50	379.00
Gold	380.00	379.50	379.00
Gold	380.00	379.50	379.00

Source: Reuters, AP, and other sources.

French and Germans to Soldier On With EMU

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France and Germany said Friday that they would press on with the schedule for European Community political and monetary union despite a Bundesbank warning that too much hurry would be a mistake.

A statement issued after the French and German foreign ministers, Roland Dumas and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met Thursday said two intergovernmental conferences on union should complete their task by the end of the year.

The ministers, according to the statement, "reaffirmed their conviction that ending the conferences' work within agreed schedules was more than ever a priority and necessary, and confirmed France's and Germany's will to jointly give these

two conferences a decisive impulse."

In the statement, it was noted that the second stage of plans to introduce a single currency was for Jan. 1, 1994, and that the objectives of the third stage should be clearly defined by then.

The institutional framework of an EC central bank should be laid at the beginning of Phase 2.

The bank shall acquire "sole responsibility for the conduct of monetary policy and for the defense of currency stability" in the third and final phase "within a reasonable delay" after Jan. 1, 1997.

Germany recently drew criticism from the EC Commission for what the Commission saw as backtracking on the agreement to create the central bank in 1994.

The ministers' statement Friday, which was made to pave the way for a special meeting of the European Council of EC leaders in Luxembourg on April 8, underlined the desire of the two countries "to provide an engine for European construction," a French Foreign Ministry spokesman, Daniel Bernard, said.

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, warned the European Community this week against ignoring the lessons of Bonn's mistake in rushing monetary union be-

tween eastern and western Germany. The union has been "disastrous," Mr. Pöhl said.

Although Germany aligned with France in seeking rapid economic and monetary union, recent indications are that Bonn is becoming more cautious.

According to the statement, France and Germany will try to give the EC the means for a joint foreign and security policy to increase its role in world affairs. (Reuters, AFP)

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R.C. Luxembourg B 33.846

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory and Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders, which will take place at the company's registered office in Luxembourg on April 15, 1991 respectively at 15.00 and 16.30 for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following points:

AGENDA OF THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING

1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Independent Auditor.
2. Approval of the Financial Statements made up for the period May 29, 1990/December 31, 1990.
3. Discharge to the Directors and to the Independent Auditor.
4. Statutory Appointments.
5. Miscellaneous.

AGENDA OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Amendment of point 4. (ii) of the Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation so to read: "If and so long as the SICAV is authorized by the Securities & Futures Commission in Hong Kong, no investment may be made in a collective investment undertaking that had not been authorized by the Securities & Futures Commission in Hong Kong, except with the specific consent of the Securities & Futures Commission and that (vi)..."

Resolutions on the agenda of the Statutory General Meeting will require no quorum and will be taken at the majority of the votes expressed by the shareholders present or represented.

The resolution on the agenda of the Extraordinary General Meeting will require a quorum of at least 50% of the shares outstanding at the date of the meeting and will be taken at the majority of the 2/3 of the votes expressed by the shareholders present or represented.

Shareholders who cannot attend the meetings are invited to send a proxy to the registered office to arrive not later than April 10, 1991. Proxy forms will be sent to registered shareholders. Proxy forms may also be obtained from the registered office.

The owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meetings at Banque Paribas Luxembourg S.A., 14, boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



MARKET DIARY

Stocks Close Higher In Modest Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Stocks closed slightly higher in moderate trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, a very dull day highlighted by a slight rise in prices late in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 16.53 points Thursday, added 3.46 to close at 2,858.91.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.34 to 301.13 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.90 to 367.48. The price of an average share added 6 cents.

Advances led declines by a narrow margin. Big Board volume totaled 160.9 million shares, down from 199.8 million Thursday.

Dollar Little Changed After Unusual Swings

Reuters
NEW YORK — The dollar Friday capped a week of unusually wide price swings closing little changed on the day, but up sharply from last Friday's levels against the Deutsche mark, its rally intact.

Concerted dollar selling by the Federal Reserve and other central banks did little to blunt the dollar's ascent.

"Dealers utilized the intervention to pick up some cheaper dollars," said Robert Hatcher, corporate trader at Barclay's Bank. "The dollar dipped briefly, then moved up to levels higher than those before the intervention began."

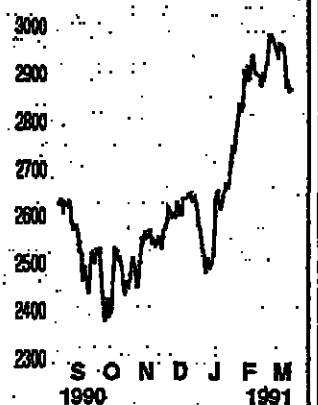
"The dollar will go higher," said Mr. Hatcher. "It will test 1.70 marks by mid-April."

In the meantime, it will probably range in a range of 1.63 to 1.66 DM next week, said John Hazleton, a dealer at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

The dollar ended at 1.648 DM, little changed from 1.6470 at the

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Source: Dow Jones

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	214.50	214.00	214.50	+0.50
AT&T	152.00	151.50	152.00	+0.50
GE	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50
Amgen	112.00	111.50	112.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
500	367.00	367.48	+0.90
400	400.00	400.00	+0.50
300	300.00	300.00	+0.50
200	200.00	200.00	+0.50
100	100.00	100.00	+0.50

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
500	301.00	301.13	+0.34
400	400.00	400.00	+0.50
300	300.00	300.00	+0.50
200	200.00	200.00	+0.50
100	100.00	100.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
500	112.00	112.00	+0.50
400	400.00	400.00	+0.50
300	300.00	300.00	+0.50
200	200.00	200.00	+0.50
100	100.00	100.00	+0.50

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
500	112.00	112.00	+0.50
400	400.00	400.00	+0.50
300	300.00	300.00	+0.50
200	200.00	200.00	+0.50
100	100.00	100.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

Market Sales

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
200	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
300	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
400	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
500	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy	Sell	Short
100	100.00	100.00
200	200.00	200.00
300	300.00	300.00
400	400.00	400.00
500	500.00	500.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Oil	100.00	100.00
Gold	100.00	100.00
Silver	100.00	100.00
Copper	100.00	100.00
Aluminum	100.00	100.00
Zinc	100.00	100.00

Currency Options

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

S&P 100 Index Options

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

European Futures

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Pay Rec
IBM	100.00	100.00
AT&T	100.00	100.00
GE	100.00	100.00
Amgen	100.00	100.00
Amgen	100.00	100.00

U.S. FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
200	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
300	300.00	299.50	300.00	+0.50
400	400.00	399.50	400.00	+0.50
500	500.00	499.50	500.00	+0.50

U.S. Fines Greek Bank \$8 Million

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Mortgage Bank of Greece was fined \$8 million Friday for having operated a multimillion-dollar money-laundering scheme that a federal judge said took "a bite out of the hide of every tax-paying American."

Federal authorities said the fine was the largest ever imposed on a financial institution in a money-laundering case that was not drug-related.

The bank pleaded guilty in federal court in Brooklyn in November to running a \$700 million operation in the United States that helped Greek-Americans transfer large amounts of cash from the United States to Greece without paying federal taxes on it.

N.Y. Times Lays Off 61 Employees

NEW YORK (NYT) — The New York Times has announced that economic conditions are forcing it to dismiss 61 employees, all members of the Newspaper Guild. The layoffs were described as spread throughout the departments under guild jurisdiction — clerical, commercial, news and editorial staffs.

But Nancy Nielsen, a Times spokeswoman, said that no reporters or editors were being dismissed. She characterized the lost jobs as "lower level" typist and clerk positions, for example.

In a letter to the staff, the publisher, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, said that the paper and the guild had been unable to reach an accord that would have provided cash incentives, known as buyouts, to guild employees over age 55 with 15 years' experience who agreed to retire. "By forcing us to layoffs," he wrote, "the guild's stand becomes doubly painful. Layoffs naturally affect our most recent hires, many of whom are minorities." Mr. Sulzberger also said that if the guild did not reconsider and agree to a buyout program, "additional layoffs will have to be considered."

Natwest Replaces CEO of U.S. Unit

LONDON (NYT) — National Westminster Bank PLC, one of Britain's largest financial institutions, announced Friday that the head of its U.S. banking operation had resigned and that one of its top executives, John Tugwell, is to be chairman and chief executive of the New York-based subsidiary.

Mr. Tugwell, 50, who will remain on the parent company's board of directors, has served as chief executive of international businesses since 1989, with responsibility for retail banking in Continental Europe, North America and Australia, and for personal banking for the wealthy.

He succeeds William T. Knowles, 56, who before joining Natwest in 1981 was an executive vice president of the Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Knowles has headed National Westminster Bankcorp Inc., the parent of the New Jersey and New York banks, since 1988 and previously oversaw the New York unit.

Seidman Seeks More Thrift Funds

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Resolution Trust Corp., the U.S. agency handling the thrift cleanup, will ask Congress for more money before the end of September, its chairman, L. William Seidman, said.

Mr. Seidman said that the \$30 billion Congress recently approved for Resolution Trust would last through September, the end of the 1991 fiscal year. But he said, "We'll be back requesting money well before the end of the fiscal year."

Charter Medical Spurns Takeover

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — The struggling Charter Medical Corp. rejected a cash-and-stock bid Friday of \$1.1 billion from Community Psychiatric Centers, citing the potential for antitrust problems.

The privately held Charter Medical, of Macon, Georgia, said its board of directors had unanimously decided not to discuss Community's "unsolicited and highly conditional" proposal. The combination of the companies, proposed last Thursday by Community, would result in the nation's largest psychiatric hospital, with as many as 140 facilities and annual revenues of nearly \$1.7 billion.

RATE: Britain Cuts Interest by Half a Point as Retail Index Eases 0.1%

(Continued from first finance page)
taining open to question whether they would have done it now if the election were not so close."

The inflation figure also seemed to confirm evidence from producer-price data as well as labor-cost trends indicating that deflation-inflation could be longer and harder than previously hoped.

"What is worrying is that we could see a retail price figure of 4 percent by the end of the year, while the more significant underlying rate remains at 6 or 7 percent," Mr. Saunders pointed out.

He and others said the markets were still likely to allow a further rate cut in interest rates soon without threatening the position of the pound in the ERM, but would then force an extended pause in monetary easing.

"The government will follow the market and continue cutting interest rates as long as sterling holds within the ERM," predicted Mr. MacKinnon. "But it may well prove to be difficult to get rates down below 10 percent or even 11 percent for some time," he added.

Kevin Gardiner of S.G. Warburg Securities said Britain might now have to accept that it is due for an extended period of relatively high interest rates in order to get core inflation down once and for all.

"France's experience within the ERM may be the best medium-term guide," he said.

The economists insisted, however, that inflation was coming down

and that interest-rate reductions should be able to resume after the summer.

"By the second half of this year, inflation should show very, very sharp reductions," said Mr. Gardiner.

He added that underlying inflation should also begin to improve as unit wage costs decline.

Unemployment has also risen fast in recent months, putting more pressure on wage demands and foreshadowing productivity gains ahead, the economists said.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Fines Greek Bank \$8 Million

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Federal authorities said the fine was the largest ever imposed on a financial institution in a money-laundering case that was not drug-related.

The bank pleaded guilty in federal court in Brooklyn in November to running a \$700 million operation in the United States that helped Greek-Americans transfer large amounts of cash from the United States to Greece without paying federal taxes on it.

Natwest Replaces CEO of U.S. Unit

Nestlé Profit Falls, Payout Is Maintained Tax Benefits Help BMW Increase Net

ZURICH—Nestlé SA reported Friday a 5.8 percent decline in 1990 profit and revealed that it had placed new shares on the market in a move hotly disputed by some shareholders.

Consolidated net profit at the Swiss food group fell to 2.27 billion Swiss francs (\$1.61 billion) from 2.41 billion, but the dividend of 200 francs per share was maintained, as analysts had forecast. Sales dropped 3.4 percent, to 46.4 billion francs from 48.04 billion.

The company attributed most of the decline to the Swiss franc's strength, which cut the value of earnings abroad.

The company said the outlook for 1991 was favorable, which underscored a recent forecast by the chief executive, Helmut Maucher.

Nestlé said it had placed new shares on the market this year and rejected claims by a dissident group of shareholders that the underlying capital increase was illegal.

A company spokesman, François-Xavier Perroud, said Nestlé had created 175,000 new shares in January to be held in reserve for issue when the board saw fit. The move came after a court injunction to block the issue had lapsed.

"We have now placed some of these shares," Mr. Perroud.

The group, representing around 200 shareholders and 0.2 percent of the share capital, objects to the reserve shares on the ground that shareholders do not know what they would be used for or when they would be issued. The group also says it fears that Nestlé's board may use the reserve capital to vote in favor of its own proposals.

Alexander de Beer, a lawyer for the dissident group, called the placement of shares "outrageous," because the Supreme Court still must make a ruling in the matter.

The group, known as Cane, began its battle in 1989 by obtaining a court injunction to block certain board proposals that Nestlé share-

holders had approved at their annual meeting. In particular, Cane said shareholders' rights would be diminished by plans to change the company's statutes and to create reserve stock of 171,650 registered and 3,350 bearer shares, equivalent to 5 percent of total capital.

The battle went to the Supreme Court, which decided the injunction blocking the placement of reserve shares should be lifted as Cane had not posted a surety of 500,000 francs ordered by lower courts.

Although it has lifted the injunction, the court still has to decide whether the creation of the reserve capital and some of the bylaws are compatible with Swiss law.

Tax Benefits Help BMW Increase Net

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—The automaker BMW reported Friday that its group net profit had surged 24.7 percent in 1990, but much of that was caused by lesser tax liability. The company's gain in operating profit was more modest, an analyst said.

Bayerische Motoren Werke said in a statement from its Munich headquarters that net had risen to 695.9 million Deutsche marks (\$426 million), Reuters reported. Stefan Theis, analyst with the

securities research unit at Deutsche Bank, said that the operating profit of the company had risen only 5.6 percent in 1990 and that this had roughly been in line with expectations.

"There was a large difference in operating and in book results last year, primarily because the company's tax exposure was reduced and this allowed a much greater book profit," he said.

The company said it would pay an unchanged 12.50 DM per ordinary share on 1990 results. Reuters said, but it would offer shareholders a one-for-one bonus share issue to commemorate its 75th anniversary.

BMW said parent net profit rose only 3 percent to 397.8 million DM in 1990, Reuters reported. It gave no further details.

Analysts said BMW's sales had not done well in the first two months of the year, as slowing economic growth in some key markets had dampened buying. But earnings are expected to rise again in the full year.

"Corporations will inevitably impact earnings again in 1991," Stephen Reiteman of UBS/Phillips & Drew wrote in his latest report on BMW. "But we reckon that BMW will report further earnings progress in 1991."

He noted that the company's earnings were rising against the trend of the German automotive industry.

BMW shares rose sharply in after-hours trading in Frankfurt, following the company's announcement. BMW was quoted at 507 DM, 3.7 percent above the close Friday of 488.50.

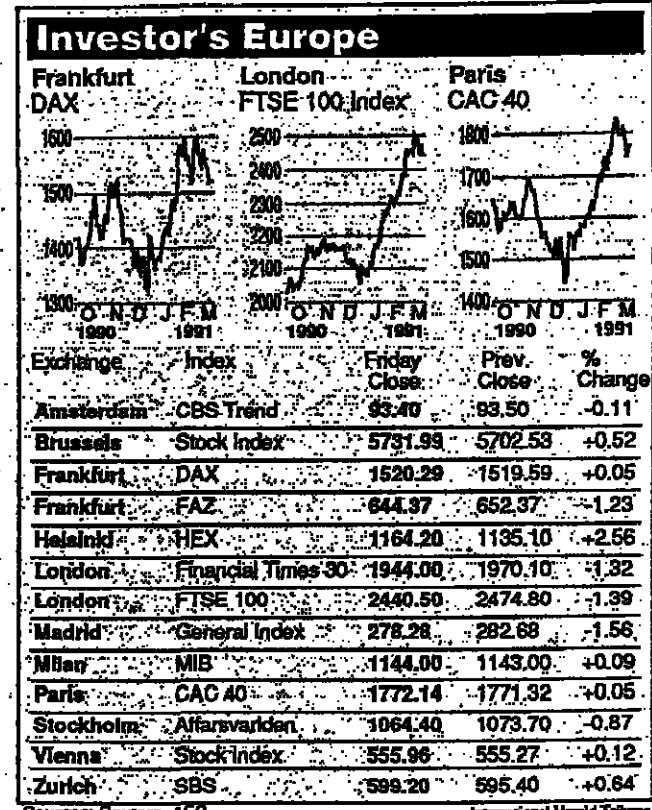
Car Output Rises

Car output in Germany rose 4 percent, to 848,300 vehicles, in the first two months of the year, compared with the same 1990 period, Reuters reported from Frankfurt. But the automobile industry association said Friday that car exports fell by 25 percent, to 338,700 units, because of the weak.

Production of trucks of up to 6 metric tons surged 21 percent, to 36,100 vehicles, while exports fell 9 percent, to 15,700, the association said.

In Flensburg, the Federal Motor Office said registrations of new cars and vehicles in former West Germany reached an all-time monthly high in February despite a sharp decline in registrations from January.

In a statement, the office said 268,385 new cars were registered in the former West Germany in February.



COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, and in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Austria		Germany		Denmark	
Year	1990	Year	1990	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00
Britain		France		Italy	
Year	1990	Year	1990	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00
Canada		Japan		Sweden	
Year	1990	Year	1990	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00
Switzerland		United States		Netherlands	
Year	1990	Year	1990	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000
Profit	100	Profit	100	Profit	100
Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00

Vuittons Sell Part of LVMH Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS—A holding company controlled by the Vuitton family said Friday that it sold 3.2 percent of LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA, partially disengaging the family from the luxury-goods group for which it battled last year.

The block of shares was purchased for an undisclosed price by the investment banking house Goldman Sachs. Vuitton Investments Gestion now has less than an 8 percent holding in the champagne, cognac and perfume group. Some family members also have private shareholdings in LVMH.

The sale, known as Cane, began its battle in 1989 by obtaining a court injunction to block certain board proposals that Nestlé share-

holders had approved at their annual meeting. In particular, Cane said shareholders' rights would be diminished by plans to change the company's statutes and to create reserve stock of 171,650 registered and 3,350 bearer shares, equivalent to 5 percent of total capital.

The battle went to the Supreme Court, which decided the injunction blocking the placement of reserve shares should be lifted as Cane had not posted a surety of 500,000 francs ordered by lower courts.

Although it has lifted the injunction, the court still has to decide whether the creation of the reserve capital and some of the bylaws are compatible with Swiss law.

The sale was confirmed by Orcofin, the holding company of VIG and 70 percent-controlled by the Vuitton clan. An Orcofin spokes-

woman said he sale was intended to take advantage of a surge in LVMH shares on the Paris stock exchange.

LVMH shares rose 125 francs on the Bourse on Friday, closing at 3,874 francs.

Rumors of an impending sale by the Vuittons of their stake in LVMH had been floating around the Paris and London stock exchanges for several days.

On Thursday, word leaked that Mr. Racamier had offered to sell part of VIG's shareholding to Banque Paribas. But Mr. Racamier apparently received a better offer from Goldman Sachs. Parisian traders suggested the U.S. investment bank paid a price closer to 3,750 francs.

Olympic Airways Sells Caterer to Abela Group

Agence France-Press

ATHENS—The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, said Friday it was selling its kitchen-catering subsidiary to the Dutch group Abela.

Olympic said it had already sold 49 percent of Olympic Catering to Rosehill Investments Services, an Abela subsidiary, and the stake would be boosted to 66 percent in the future. Abela specializes in catering for hotels and the aviation sector, employing more than 22,000 people and with sales of \$600 million.

Olympic Catering made a loss of \$70 million last year, up from \$45 million in 1989, and lost off 950 of its 2,500 employees last autumn. Abela would offer Olympic Catering "management specializing in catering and operational consultants who will contribute to restructuring and modernizing the company," Olympic said.

CREDIT: A Bonn Plea for Soviets

(Continued from first finance page)

shortages were felt everywhere and that Moscow needed help more than ever before.

"It is not in anyone's interest to act as a passive bystander," he added, "and world peace could hang in the balance. Perhaps the most important thing now is to restore hope."

The Soviet Union has a 6 percent share of the bank's capital, 10 billion Euros (\$12.6 billion). The United States is the largest single shareholder, with 10 percent.

Mr. Attali warned of the consequences of failing to deal with East European transition. "Failure," he asserted, "could only jeopardize democracy, make Europe even more fragile, heighten the potential for conflict and create a real danger of massive emigration."

Mr. Kohler said he hoped that the bank would become involved in concrete projects in the first half of

this year and added that the German executive director at the bank would stress its promotion of the private sector in Eastern Europe.

The bank, said Mr. Attali, should start borrowing on the markets by this summer. He asserted that he hoped the first issues to refinance its lending would be in Euros, the bank's official currency.

Bank sources said it was in the interest of the United States to support change in the Soviet Union and added that Washington's criticism of Soviet efforts to pull discredited republics back into line had been muted.

EC Clears Bid by Versam

Reuters

BRUSSELS—The European Commission said Friday it had cleared a bid by the German mail-order house Otto Versand GmbH for Grattan, the mail-order unit of British retailer Next.

Belgium Approves Aid For Sabena Revamping

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS—The Belgian government agreed Friday to inject 19 billion Belgian francs (\$363 million) into Sabena, the state-owned airline, to finance a restructuring plan aimed at making the airline profitable for the first time.

The government also agreed to write off 16 billion Belgian francs in Sabena long-term debt, a Transport Ministry spokesman said. The government will provide its aid in two stages, the spokesman said.

The first installment of 10 billion francs, includes 9 billion francs to finance layoffs of 3,000 of Sabena's 11,000 workers, the spokesman said. The second part of the aid will be paid once Sabena has found an operating partner as prescribed in the restructuring plan introduced by the airline's chief executive, Pierre Godfrid, on Feb. 12, the government said.

The government wants one-third of the second sum to be paid this year. If Sabena has not found a partner by the end of the year, the government will reassess the plan.

Mr. Godfrid said when he announced the restructuring that Sabena had held talks with American Airlines and British Airways, and added that he favored British Airways as a partner.

The plan must be approved by

the EC Commission, the European Community executive body, which reviews state aid payments to ensure that they are compatible with EC competition rules.

The aid will be provided through two state holding companies, Société Nationale d'Investissement and Belfin SA, the government said.

Iberia Reports Loss

Spain's industrial holding company, Instituto Nacional de Industrias, said Friday that its airline, Iberia Líneas Aéreas de España SA, had a pre-tax loss of 25 billion pesetas (\$276 million) in 1990, Reuters reported from Madrid.

Iberia had a pre-tax profit of 5.27 billion pesetas in 1989. Sales totaled 1,969 billion, down from 1,798 billion in 1989.

INI said the war in the Gulf had seriously damaged its business. Although the airline has said that the slump produced by the Gulf crisis was wearing off, passenger traffic was still 24.6 percent lower than last year's.

The airline said in February that it would lay off temporarily about 10 percent of its 28,000 workers. But on Thursday it said it was reducing the number of workers to be suspended.

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1 PM	Close
Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50
Amgen	0.50	3.00	12.00	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50
Boeing	1.50	4.50	18.00	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.50
Chrysler	0.75	3.50	14.00	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50
IBM	2.00	5.00	20.00	60.00	59.00	59.50	59.50
Microsoft	0.25	2.00	10.00	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50
Oracle	0.10	1.00	8.00	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50
Qwest	0.05	0.50	6.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50
Sun	0.15	1.50	9.00	22.00	21.00	21.50	21.50
Texas Instruments	0.30	3.00	11.00	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.50
Verizon	0.40	4.00	16.00	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1 PM	Close
Walt Disney	0.50	3.00	12.00	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50
Yale	0.20	2.00	10.00	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50
Zenith Electronics	0.10	1.00	8.00	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50
3M	0.30	3.00	11.00	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.50
Eastman Kodak	0.40	4.00	16.00	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50
General Electric	0.50	5.00	20.00	50.00	49.00	49.50	49.50
Johnson & Johnson	0.60	6.00	24.00	60.00	59.00	59.50	59.50
Pfizer	0.70	7.00	28.00	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50
Roche	0.80	8.00	32.00	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50
Schering-Plough	0.90	9.00	36.00	90.00	89.00	89.50	89.50
Upjohn	1.00	10.00	40.00	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50

Dr. J. L. L. L.

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low P.A. Div Yld PE

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THE MONEY REPORT

Investors Take to Platinum as Gold Loses Luster as a Hedge

By David C. Lanchner

GOLD, supposedly the classic hedge against economic, political and natural disasters, has brought despair to its followers over the past months of trauma. But recent signs from the precious metals market indicate that platinum may prove more tempting to investors.

Industrial demand can increase platinum's price even in the absence of inflationary pressures and disaster scenarios. Gold, which is more plentiful, is often left flat by upticks in industrial demand. Moreover, platinum can rise more sharply than gold in inflation-driven precious metals rallies.

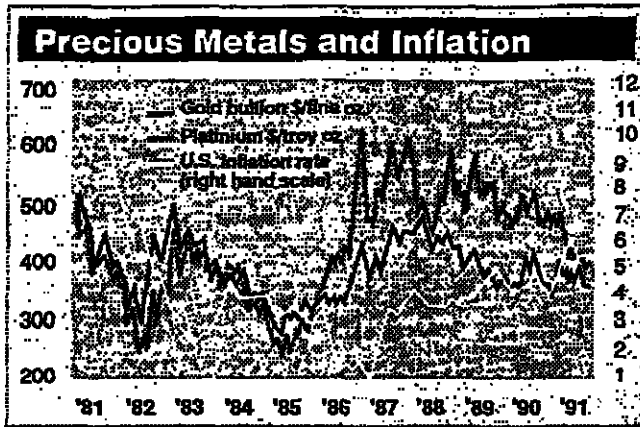
As investors have begun focusing on renewed industrial growth, platinum has soared. Since late February, platinum prices have climbed 7 percent while gold has risen less than 2 percent.

An extremely cheap price and a scenario of gradually improving economic growth in a low inflation environment accounts for the zip in

prices at a time when gold has been held in check. At approximately \$396 per ounce, platinum stands at a \$30 premium to gold. This is low relative to the roughly \$100 average premium of recent years. In the past such small margins have often heralded major platinum rallies.

But most encouraging for the metal's long-term enthusiasts is platinum's use as a pollution control device. The only effective means of reducing exhaust emissions from cars is through the use of so-called catalytic converters, which employ platinum as an essential ingredient. Countries and even entire regions—most notably the United States and the European Community—are drafting increasingly tough emission standards that are forcing automakers to install catalytic converters on more and more of their cars. By 1993 all newly manufactured cars in the European community will be required to have such catalytic converters, and various states in the U.S. will require even more efficient, platinum intensive converters than those in current use.

For the short term, however, the



Source: Datastream

platinum rally may be over—industrial demand has yet to take off and recent price rises have been sharp. Those intrigued by platinum should also note that despite the many rosy predictions of an eventual growth in industrial demand, some industrial analysts are predicting a long-term scenario where platinum prices dip and gold prices rise.

"There is a greater chance today of traditional relationships be-

tween gold and platinum being severed than at any time in the past 20 years," says Jeffrey Christian, president of CPM Group, a precious metals research and consulting firm based in New York. "It is easy to imagine a situation where platinum stays low for several years and gold rises."

At the heart of Mr. Christian's pessimism for platinum is a vision of the economy that is gaining ground among financial profes-

sional. "We see a prolonged period of something close to stagflation," says the analyst. In such periods economic growth is anemic while inflation is high. Poor corporate earnings make stock investments unattractive while low interest rates and high inflation make bonds and other forms of cash deposit equally unappealing. When such investments lose their allure, precious metals should benefit. But in the absence of the strong industrial growth that usually sparks inflation, platinum prices would stagnate.

In contrast, the characteristically more neutral response of gold to industrial demand would allow it to rise. As Mr. Christian sees it, the key drag on industrial growth would be the immense levels of corporate and government debt that have built up in recent years.

What threatens to further exacerbate the effect of sluggish industrial demand are plans to increase the amount of platinum mined by 30 percent over the next four years. Many analysts believe that if industrial demand does not pick up sufficiently to absorb this extra metal, mining companies will voluntarily

scale back expansion plans or mothball existing operations.

Platinum is mined in tandem with rhodium, another metal used in catalytic converters. The concentration of rhodium relative to the amount of platinum needed for a catalytic converter is higher than the amount of rhodium found as a by-product of platinum mining. As catalytic converters come into wide use, more platinum will have to be mined to get at rhodium even if platinum demand is slack.

Mr. Christian has less conviction now about his forecast for platinum and the economy in general than in past years. Even if he is wrong, however, he and other analysts warn investors looking for precious metals investment that platinum buying is a slippery business at best. "Platinum is basically an industrial metal with an investment sideline," says Andrew Smith, precious metals analyst at UBS-Phillips & Drew in London. Adds Mr. Christian, "In this market investors are riding on scooters and even a temporary shift in industrial demand is like a tractor trailer riding in the opposite direction."

Schwab Fund to Track 1,000 U.S. Companies

By Judith Rehak

THE San Francisco-based discount brokerage Charles Schwab & Co. has announced the Schwab 1,000 Fund, an equity index fund.

The vehicle will follow a Schwab index of the largest 1,000 U.S. companies, based on the stock market value. Schwab company executives said that tracking the performance of 1,000 companies, about 90 percent of the U.S. stock market value, would enable investors to participate not only in the blue-chip stocks of Standard & Poor's 500, already the basis of many index funds, but in smaller company shares as well.

Schwab already offers three of its own money market vehicles, but the new fund is its first foray into equities, and into indexing, which is a form of "passive" investing in which a group of companies is simply bought and held.

The average of "actively" man-

aged funds in recent years has been poor. "Active" management is where the fund managers try to beat the index by selecting stocks according to their own criteria of value—and the average of such funds has underperformed the S&P 500 for seven years in a row. Small wonder, then, that indexing has been gaining popularity with investors.

Competition among new index funds has heated up in the past year as arch-rivals Fidelity and Dreyfus have launched S&P 500 vehicles. In a marketing ploy that is becoming commonplace, Schwab will lure investors by waiving all fund fees and expenses for one full year.

Schwab is currently soliciting only its account holders to become charter shareholders in the fund at the initial offering price of \$10 per share. However, the fund will be open to the public at the end of March.

For further information, call within the U.S. 800 526 8600; outside the U.S., (415) 627 7000.

BRIEF CASE

New Libra Portfolio Spreads Across Bond-Invested Funds

N.M. Rothschild Asset Management is offering a new portfolio management service for investors with \$100,000 or more to commit. The Libra Portfolio Service will spread cash across share or bond-invested mutual funds—or if the managers don't like the look of the markets, they will use their currency deposit account facility as a safe haven.

The managers will select from a range of well-known mutual funds run by established investment houses. Previous fund selections include Baring Eastern Fund, Perpetual American Growth, and Fidelity 1992 European Opportunities. The in-house Rothschild funds, the Old Court funds, will usually feature in the selection, but the portfolio managers reserve the right to put all their business with outside agencies if they don't like the performance of in-house funds.

Investors may invest in any major currency, and must choose between a dollar and a sterling denomination. In other words, the major currency view readers are being asked to take is on the dollar-sterling rate. Regular readers will know that the Money Report called the bottom on the dollar in the First Column of Feb. 16-17. Those who go along with that call will opt for a dollar denomination.

The service is managed out of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands. The islands have "designated territory" status, which means—very approximately—that their regulatory system is recognized by the U.K. Tax treatment is favorable: there is no withholding tax, and capital taxes are negligible.

Investment charges run at around 5.5 percent initially, with a 1 percent annual charge on the funds—that effectively becomes 2 percent for the consumer after the Libra service managers have levied their own 1 percent fee.

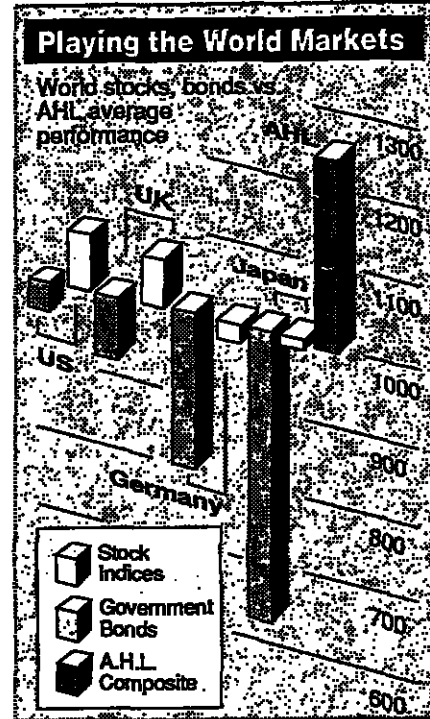
For more information, write N.M. Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Limited, PO Box 242, St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Or call Guernsey (44 481) 713 713.

Man International Fund Guarantees Capital Return

Investment manager E.D. & F. Man International Ltd. is launching a currency futures fund that the managers say will guarantee return of capital and offer the chance of profit.

The managers will commit some 60 percent of investors' money to a portfolio of U.S. Treasury bonds that they say will have a value equal to 100 percent of subscription monies by June 1998. The remaining 40 percent of cash will be invested in currency futures and forward contracts, with an aggressive strategy of achieving high levels of capital growth.

The fund management company, Adam, Harding & Lueck, is a subsidiary of E.D. & F.



Source: Adam Harding & Lueck

F. Man International, and already handles the company's other futures funds, which invest in commodity and oil futures and options as well as money market instruments.

The fund is a Bermuda-registered investment company, with the attendant tax benefits. There are no initial charges, but early redemption is penalized. Minimum investment is \$50,000. The fund closes its subscription list April 19.

For more information, call E.D. & F. Man International, New York (1 212) 912 8799; London (44 71) 626 8788; Bahrain (973) 533288; Hong Kong (852) 521 2933.

'Opportunities in Argentina' Challenges a Few Investors

South American investment enthusiasts are a special breed. The general political volatility of the continent tends to induce a relaxed manner in investors—with so many uncertainties they just have to be relaxed.

And of course the benefits are there. Anyone investing in Chile or Mexico would have done very well last year, although there was no shortage of investment catastrophes.

But given the banking problems Argentina has had recently it would take a special kind of enthusiasm to buy the new reference work on the country, "Investment Opportunities in Argentina," by Sebastian Doggart.

It costs \$185, and is available from Latin American Newsletters, 61 Old Street, London EC1V 9HX; tel (44 71) 251 0012.

2 Conferences to Provide Global View of Mutual Funds

For really serious mutual fund investors who want to meet the heavyweight players in the industry there are two good opportunities in the pipeline, both with leading figures from the industry participating.

Investors interested not just in mutual funds in the U.S., but around the world will be interested in the Global Mutual Funds conference sponsored by International Business Communications, and co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Micropal, the mutual fund statistical monitors.

Two days of discussion include speeches on the German, Japanese and French mutual fund markets, offshore tax-advantaged domiciles and international fund comparisons; there is a strong emphasis on the marketing of mutual funds.

Institutions sending speakers include KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, the Robeco Group, G.T. Management, Olympia Capital Management, and Wells Fargo Nikko.

The conference takes place April 15-16 in New York.

Those wanting to concentrate on the U.S. mutual fund industry may be interested in the Investment Company Institute's conference, to be held in Washington, May 22-24.

Neither conference is cheap. The New York conference registration fee is \$995, and Washington costs \$650, or \$395 for members of the Investment Company Institute.

For more information, call IBC USA Conferences Inc. (1) 508 650 4700; or Investment Company Institute (1) 202 955 3308.

World Market Performances Over the Week

Top 10 Stock Markets	Top 10 Bond Markets	Top 10 Commodity Markets
Japan: +1.2%	U.S. Treasury: +0.1%	Oil: +0.5%
Germany: +0.8%	U.K. Treasury: +0.2%	Gold: +0.3%
France: +0.5%	Japan: +0.1%	Wheat: +0.2%
Italy: +0.3%	Canada: +0.1%	Copper: +0.1%
U.S.: +0.2%	Australia: +0.1%	Silver: +0.1%
Spain: +0.1%	Sweden: +0.1%	Natural Gas: +0.1%
Switzerland: +0.1%	Netherlands: +0.1%	Iron Ore: +0.1%
Singapore: +0.1%	Belgium: +0.1%	Aluminum: +0.1%
South Africa: +0.1%	Denmark: +0.1%	Lead: +0.1%
India: +0.1%	Finland: +0.1%	Zinc: +0.1%

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For further information send in the coupon or contact Louise Hill on (0534) 74248. Fax: (0534) 77695.

*Rates correct at time of going to press.



Elizabeth Castle, Le Mont de la Ville and Old Harbour from Les Minieres, 1764. Dominique Serres (1772-1793)

By courtesy of the Jersey Museums Service.

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SPORTS

Sabatini Stops Graf Yet Again

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — The plot of their match was almost inexplicable, but it contained a chilling parallel entirely appropriate to the relationship that has developed between the two players embroiled in the most painful rivalry in women's tennis.

For the first set, Steffi Graf played as if Gabriela Sabatini were not even there. In the third set, Sabatini was equally oblivious of Graf.

And in the end it was Sabatini, fist clenched and face contorted with the effort of taming Graf an unprecedented fourth time in succession, who transformed an invisible beginning to a 0-6, 7-6, 6-1 triumph on Thursday.

The victory improved Sabatini's imposing 1991 record to 17-1 and moved the 20-year-old Argentine into the final of the Lipton International Players Championship, where she will face the winner of Friday night's semifinal between Monica Seles, the defending champion, and Mary Joe Fernandez.

Graf said she did not know why she had abandoned her punishing topspin backhand after it had helped streamline the first set. She said she had been horrified by the mistakes she began to make in the middle set and had become thoroughly unhinged by them in the third.

The same lobs and drop shots from Graf that Sabatini faced in the first set either fell right onto Sabatini's racket or into the net as the balance of power began to shift.

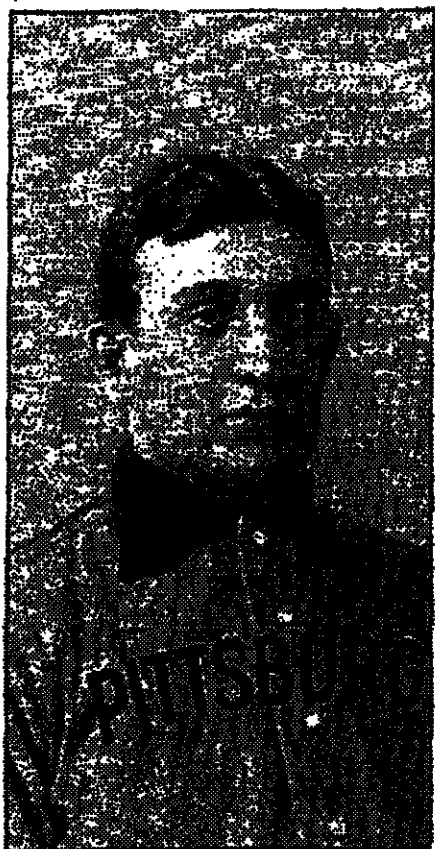
Graf has not won a Grand Slam event since the 1990 Australian Open, and lately, especially when facing Sabatini, her racket hand has literally grown shaky.

"She goes out to play with a different feeling than she had before," said Sabatini.

Carlos Kirmayr, Sabatini's coach, said, "This string of wins against Graf has done as much good for Gabby's game, and for her mind, as Gabby has done to Graf in just the opposite way."

Meanwhile, top-seeded Stefan Edberg beat seventh-seeded Emilio Sanchez, 6-2, 7-6, to move into the semifinals against 46th-ranked David Wheaton, who defeated Cristiano Caratti, 6-7, 6-2, 6-0.

A \$451,000 Wild Card



WAGNER, PITTSBURGH

A mint condition baseball card of Honus Wagner, who hit .327 between 1897 and 1917, was auctioned to an unidentified bidder for a record \$451,000 on Friday at Sotheby's in New York. The card had been expected to bring \$125,000, also a record, in Sotheby's first auction devoted entirely to sports memorabilia.

Borg Return Set for Monte Carlo

The Associated Press

MONTE CARLO — Five-time Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg will return to competition next month at the Monte Carlo Open, organizers of the \$1 million tennis tournament said Friday.

Borg, who last played a tournament in 1983 and is now 34, had requested a wild card entry in February. Organizers said Friday that the request had been granted. Play begins April 22.

The Swedish player was the men's champion at Wimbledon from 1976 to 1980 and he captured the French Open six times. He also won the Monte Carlo Open in 1977, 1978 and 1980.

In all, Borg won 65 tournament titles, including 11 in Grand Slam events.

In 1983, after a year off from tennis, Borg returned at Monte Carlo and lost in the second round to Frenchman Henri Leconte.

Like the French Open in Paris, Monte Carlo is played on clay, the slow surface that so suited Borg and his penchant for baseline tennis.

Borg has been reported to be training extensively over the past several months amid talk of a possible comeback.

There has been speculation about him playing exhibition matches, too, including one against Jimmy Connors in April in London. But no exhibition match has been confirmed and Borg's agent said last month that the player wanted to make his return in Monte Carlo.

UEFA Plans Soccer Cup Change

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The European club Champions' Cup soccer competition is likely to be played in a new league format at the quarterfinal stage next season after the club competition committee of UEFA, the sport's governing body in Europe, agreed Friday to changes on a trial basis.

The eight teams remaining in the quarterfinals would be drawn by lots into two groups, or leagues, playing each other home and away, with the winners qualifying for the final.

Fredy Rumo, chairman of the club competition committee, said the final decision would be made at UEFA's executive committee meeting in London on April 19.

If the trial period for the Champions' Cup is successful, a similar format could be introduced for the Cup Winners' Cup and the UEFA Cup.

In the draw conducted Friday for the remainder of this year's competition, Olympique Marseille found that its reward for depositing AC Milan, the 1989 and 1990 Champions' Cup titlist, would be a semifinal trip to Spartak Moscow.

Chris Waddle, who scored the game-winning for Marseille against Milan, said he expects to play in the semifinals despite a mild concussion suffered colliding with another player.

Germany's Bayern Munich, the only former Champions'

Cup winner left in the competition, will face Red Star Belgrade of Yugoslavia in the other semifinal.

The Cup Winners' Cup draw will match two of Europe's soccer giants, FC Barcelona and Juventus Turin.

UEFA on Friday also denied a request by Albania to postpone its European Championship qualifier against France. Albania was ordered to play in Paris on March 30.

Several Albanian players, escaping political turmoil, have fled the country. The Albanian federation cited team problems in seeking to postpone the game. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

European Club Draws

CHAMPIONS' CUP

Bayern Munich - Red Star Belgrade

Spartak Moscow - Olympique Marseille

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Lazio Warsaw - Manchester United

FC Barcelona - Juventus Turin

UEFA CUP

Brandywine - AS Roma

Inter Milan - Sporting Lisbon

The semifinals will be played April 10 and April 24.

Draws and venues of the finals

Champions' Cup: May 23, Berlin, Italy

Cup Winners' Cup: May 15, Rotterdam

UEFA Cup: May 8 and May 22 (1st and 2nd legs)

WLAFF's European Kickoff: The Fans Aren't Exactly Rushing

By Sandra Bailey
International Herald Tribune

The World League of American Football prepares to kick off its great European experiment on Saturday night in Frankfurt, where a spokesman said Friday less than 10,000 tickets have been sold.

The Frankfurt Galaxy will play the London Monarchs at 8 P.M. in Frankfurt, in the Waldstadion, which normally accommodates about 60,000. However, because a portion of the stadium had to be closed the capacity is about 40,000, said a team spokesman, with 9,700 tickets sold.

"If we're at 15,000, we will be happy — for the first game," Oliver Luck, general manager of the Galaxy, said this week.

In Barcelona, where the WLAFF's Dragons will open against the New York Knights at 7 P.M. on Sunday, a spokesman said 6,000

tickets were sold. The game will be played in 55,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

The league is hoping for bigger and better things when the action moves to Britain, which has a marked affinity for American-style football. The Monarchs open in Wembley Stadium on March 31, against New York, and a spokesman said Friday that a crowd of about 40,000 is expected.

The National Football League, parent of the WLAFF, has enjoyed its greatest European success in the exhibition American Bowl, played in Wembley each summer.

Ticket sales are going well in the United States. In Alabama, for example, where the WLAFF has a franchise in Birmingham, almost 11,000 season tickets have been sold and a crowd of more than 35,000 is expected for the opener on Saturday against Montreal.

The WLAFF has television on its side, with a two-year contract with ABC Sports and

separate deals with the cable USA Network, TV3 Catalunya in Spain, Tele 5 in Germany, Eurosport and Channel 4 in Britain and RDS in Canada. All that reportedly will bring the league between \$20 million and \$30 million this year.

Bidwill Is Disgruntled

The NFL owners have concluded their annual March meeting in Kona, Hawaii, after having resolved the 1993 Super Bowl issue, completed a package of rules changes and tabled expansion and realignment for their May 22-24 meeting in Minneapolis. The New York Times reported.

Commissioner Paul Tagliabue said Thursday that the owners were leaving unified. At least one in their contingent of 28, however, was departing with remorse and hurt feelings.

Bill Bidwill, the Phoenix Cardinals' owner, was not excited about the 1993 Super Bowl

bid being taken away from Phoenix and awarded to Pasadena, California, with Phoenix receiving a preliminary bid for the 1996 Super Bowl.

Bidwill told friends that he believed the league had botched the issue. Arizona's failure to approve the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday as a paid holiday for state workers was the key reason the game was moved.

The league also modified its "in-the-grip" rule to allow quarterbacks more chances to make big plays. The owners voted to enforce the rule, which stops a play, only when quarterbacks are held by a defender with other defenders in pursuit.

The rule has been controversial since the league adopted it in 1978. Too many times plays have been whistled while a quarterback was held but still able to pass.

The owners also banned sideline celebra-

SIDELINES

A Timeout for Helmet Controversy

MILAN (AP) — Professional bicycle riders and officials of the International Cycling Union agreed Friday to meet in Geneva on Monday to discuss the controversy over mandatory rigid helmets.

The agreement averted a confrontation in the Milan-San Remo classic, scheduled Saturday as the first World Cup race of the season. The riders had vowed not to wear helmets at the start of the one-day race and officials said they would not be permitted to start without the mandatory headgear.

"We will wear the helmets in tomorrow's race but the problem will be discussed thoroughly Monday," said Greg LeMond, the American who has won the Tour de France three times and who was a member of the riders' delegation.

Hein Verbruggen, president of the International Federation of Professional Cycling, said that riders' proposals for modifications, including the use of cooler leather helmets, would be discussed in Geneva.

Rugby Earnings Remain a Muddle

LONDON (AFP) — The International Rugby Board once again failed to clean up the controversy surrounding payment for after-dinner speaking in a general meeting here Friday.

Players were granted the right to speak at dinners for money, but individual unions will still have the option of blocking payment.

Therefore, unless the Rugby Football Union, which has always adhered strictly to the amateur ethic, changes its position, English players will be blocked from earnings while others are free to prosper.

Tyson-Ruddock Rematch in Works

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Mike Tyson and Donovan (Razor) Ruddock may be getting the rematch both say they want.

A spokesman for the Mirage Hotel said Thursday that a rematch between the top two heavyweight contenders may come before a planned fight pitting Tyson against Renaldo Snipes on June 8.

Alan Feldman said promoter Don King and Ruddock's promoter, Murad Muhammad, are negotiating the details of a second fight and an announcement could come shortly. Tyson defeated Ruddock on Monday, when referee Richard Steele stopped the fight in the seventh round.

Chicago Banker to Run '96 Olympics

ATLANTA (AP) — A Chicago banker on Friday was named chief operating officer of the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, a job that entails running the day-to-day operations of the event.

A.D. Frazier Jr., executive vice president of the North American Banking Group of First Chicago Bank, will take office in about two weeks. As chief operating officer, Frazier will have direct responsibility and accountability for planning and organizing the 1996 Summer Games.

Coach Says Johnson Can't Compete

TORONTO (AP) — Sprinter Ben Johnson can't compete with the world's best without drugs, says his former coach, Charlie Francis.

"Obviously he has one hand tied behind his back relative to most of his opponents," Francis said after a speech Thursday to the Empire Club. Asked if Johnson could run as fast as he did when he was setting world records while on steroids, Francis said: "Of course not, no one can."

For the Record

Gunde Svam of Sweden, the greatest male cross-country skier in history, said Friday that he will take a one-year sabbatical next season, thus missing the Winter Olympics in Albertville, France. Svam is 29. (AP)

Alfredo Di Stefano, who starred for Real Madrid and took over as the team's coach this season, resigned Friday, two days after a European Cup home defeat to Spartak Moscow. (AP)

Jari Lehto of Finland, in a Dallas-Judd, had the fastest lap and led pre-qualifiers on Friday for the main qualifying sessions for Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix in São Paulo. (AP)

Prize money at the French Open tennis championships will be increased by more than 10 percent over last year, it was announced Friday. The men's winner will earn 2,448,000 francs (\$440,000) and the women's champion will get 2,237,000 francs (\$400,000). (Reuters)

BOOKS

PORTABLE PEOPLE

By Paul West. Drawings by Joe Servello. Paperback. 346 pages. \$10.95. Paris Review Editions/British American Publishing, 3 Cornell Road, Latham, N.Y. 12110.

SHEER FICTION: Volume Two

By Paul West. 198 pages. \$20. McPherson & Co., 81 Cornell Road, Kingston, N.Y. 12401.

Reviewed by Michael Heyward

THE British-born novelist, critic, reviewer and autobiographer, Paul West is a writer of uncommon versatility, and "Portable People" is just the kind of unexpected project he excels at. A devotee of the novels of Samuel Beckett and William Faulkner, West writes an elaborate, swift, resonating prose, dense in metaphor and rhetorical gesture, enthusiastically constructed on the premise that formal artifice, if fascinating in itself, is at its most powerful when the reader is jolted into heightened awareness of life as well as language; that the moral value of art is in the fullness of its embrace.

A compendium of almost a hundred brief biographical sketches, "Portable People" is a self-portrait of kinds. In the final entry-headed "P.W." West is char-

acterized as "unattached to group or clique... out on his own." "Portable People" continually draws attention to the problematic but indelible selfhood of its subjects, none of whom were ever timeservers or journeymen, West celebrates their shrinkproof individuality in these zestful, improvisatory accounts of the lives of people from Samuel Pepys to the Shah of Iran, Jack the Ripper to Helen Keller.

It's an eclectic choice but certain vocations get special prominence: athletes (Pelé, Evonne Goolagong), writers (he likes mavericks: Emily Brontë, Thomas Bernhard, Djuna Barnes), and aviators (the Wright brothers, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry). True, some of the entries are sardonic in nature, fascinated by human grotesquerie (Josef Goebbels, Imelda Marcos), but the most memorable are those that celebrate idiosyncratic heroism: Simone Weil, for instance, or the fighter pilot Richard Hillary.

"Portable People" is an intriguing, entertaining read. A farago of plots, a catalogue of character types, a waxwork, horror chamber and Hall of Fame all in one, it suggests a writer of encyclopedic learning and unbridled curiosity, who set himself the interesting formal problem of getting his subjects into pocket size while rendering them larger than life. The line drawings by Joe Servello that accompany each entry have a literalism about them at odds with West's impressionistic, inventive approach.

"Sheer Fiction: Volume Two" is the sequel to Paul West's earlier collection of essays and newspaper reviews, published in 1987. West is a first-rate reviewer — thorough, passionate, opinionated — who never lets his judgments interfere with his considerable ability to evoke the texture and character of the work under review. He does not try to make the books he reviews over into his own image, and takes issue even with those novels he thinks the world of.

Collections of reviews tend to be bitey and antimimetic, dissatisfying because one is deprived of the stars of the show — the books under notice. "Sheer Fiction: Volume Two" compensates for this because West is a reviewer with a mission. Intoxicated by the novel's unparalleled capacity to connect life and ideas in an ambulatory mix, he likes fireworks in his fiction, the blowtorch of art that brings reality to boiling point. Finding such characteristics absent in much contemporary British and American fiction, West thinks it absurd that so many novelists who do not write in English remain relatively unknown here. Hence this collection, like his first volume, is a reader's guide to recent work in translation. If you haven't read Julio Cortázar, Marie-Claire Blais, René-Victor Pilhes, or a dozen others of their quality, West gives plenty of reasons why you should.

Michael Heyward, an editor of *Scripta*, an Australian literary magazine, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE grandest play in the game, terminologically speaking, is the Grand Trump Coup. The declarer must ruff a winner deliberately, in order to shorten his trump holding and prepare for a coup position. This rare maneuver was executed on the diagramed deal.

North showed considerable strength by doubling and then bidding one spade. The partnership struggled up to four hearts and West cashed two club winners and shifted to the diamond queen. A third club would have been better. South won and led a heart, and East tried a third club when he took the heart ace.

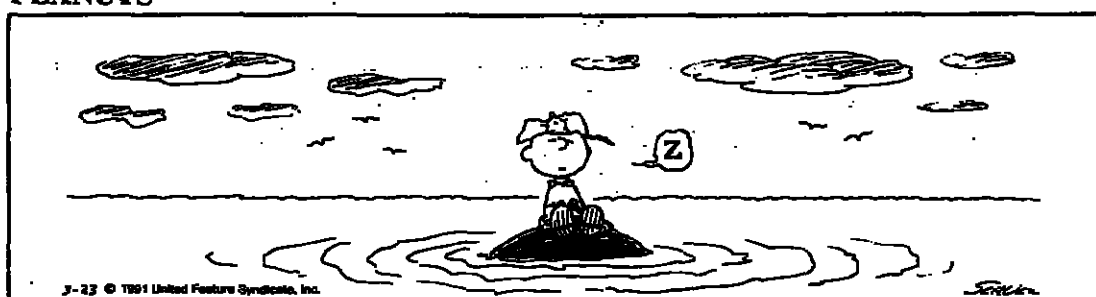
When dummy ruffed and the heart king was cashed, South knew about the bad trump split. Could East's jack-nine of trumps be neutralized? South cashed three spade winners, discarding a diamond, and reached this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A K	♠ 7	♠ 10	♠ 9
♥ A 7	♥ 8	♥ 6	♥ 5
♦ A 7	♦ 8	♦ 6	♦ 5
♣ A 7	♣ 8	♣ 6	♣ 5

WEST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South ruffed a spade winner, executing the grand coup. She then crossed to the diamond ace and claimed her contract: East's trumps were trapped.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



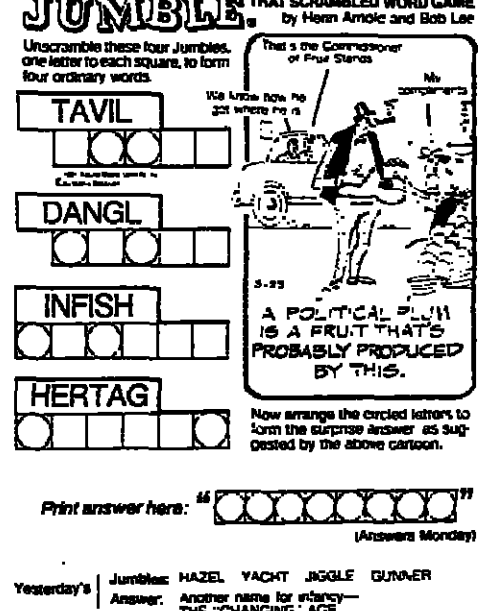
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



ONE SHOULD'VE BEEN HERE AN HOUR AGO



GOOD IDEA



OH, KEN, YOU'RE WONDERFUL! I'LL BE A MODEL PATIENT—YOU'LL SEE

